

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 259

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HUNGARY MOVES FAST ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

Clear Picture Given of Peasant Contentment—Trade on Upgrade

STILL A MONARCHY WITH VACANT THRONE

Little Evidence of Leaning to Republic—Revision of Trianon Treaty Wanted

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST, Hungary—Both surface indications and trade statistics show that, of the countries which had to be helped out of their post-war difficulties by international capital and assistance from other governments, Hungary has made the most complete and spectacular recovery.

The casual observer gets very definite impressions of peasant contentment and even prosperity. The commercial statistics disclose an increasingly unfavorable balance of imports and exports.

Difficulties which resulted from the transfer of natural resources to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania are apparently being surmounted. Markets which were closed by tariff barriers are being regained. The barriers may not have been lifted, but they are at least being hurdled.

After the war the currencies of five countries fell to less than one-tenth of their original value. Hungary, under the Soviet Government, was a special case. Germany could do nothing until the Dawes plan gave certainty in respect of reparations totals.

Assisted by League

Austria was put on its feet by action of the League of Nations. Poland tried independently to shape its fiscal policy according to the Austrian model, but it lacked an international loan and the necessary foreign co-operation. Its recovery was therefore delayed. Hungary made a gallant effort, but was unsuccessful and the League, with the prestige it had acquired in the case of Austria, therefore intervened.

The problem was rather simpler than that of Austria. Only 250,000,000 crowns were needed as a loan. Administrative reform was at once instituted to curtail expenditures and certain revenues were earmarked to meet the interest and amortization charges on the loan.

No problem arose with respect to co-operation by Hungary, for the country is governed by the Regent and his Cabinet. Opinions differ as to the rigor of this régime. Its defenders even argue that it should not be called a dictatorship. As to its efficiency, however, there is no question.

Maneuvers in the legislature are much less threatening than in other European countries. Political parties do not make any claim to make the popular participation in the government through elections has elements of unreality because of the electoral

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Count Bethlen Explains to Press Hungary's Position

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Premier, Count Stephan Bethlen, addressing the press representatives here, declared that Hungary's present economic crisis is due mainly to the unprofitableness of agriculture, particularly the low price of wheat on the world market and the high customs barriers of neighboring states which almost eliminated Hungary as a wheat-exporting country.

Regarding the Paris conference on reparations in Central Europe, Count Bethlen maintained that, long as the question of obligations under reparations was unsettled, Hungary was unable to raise a foreign loan unhampered. Under no conditions could Hungary assume new obligations. It was natural, said Count Bethlen, that the government should strive for a revision of the peace treaty frontiers. This it did by means of foreign policy, national unity and rational internal policy. On the question of revision the government and the people were unanimous, the only difference of opinion being regarding the place where the campaign should be conducted.

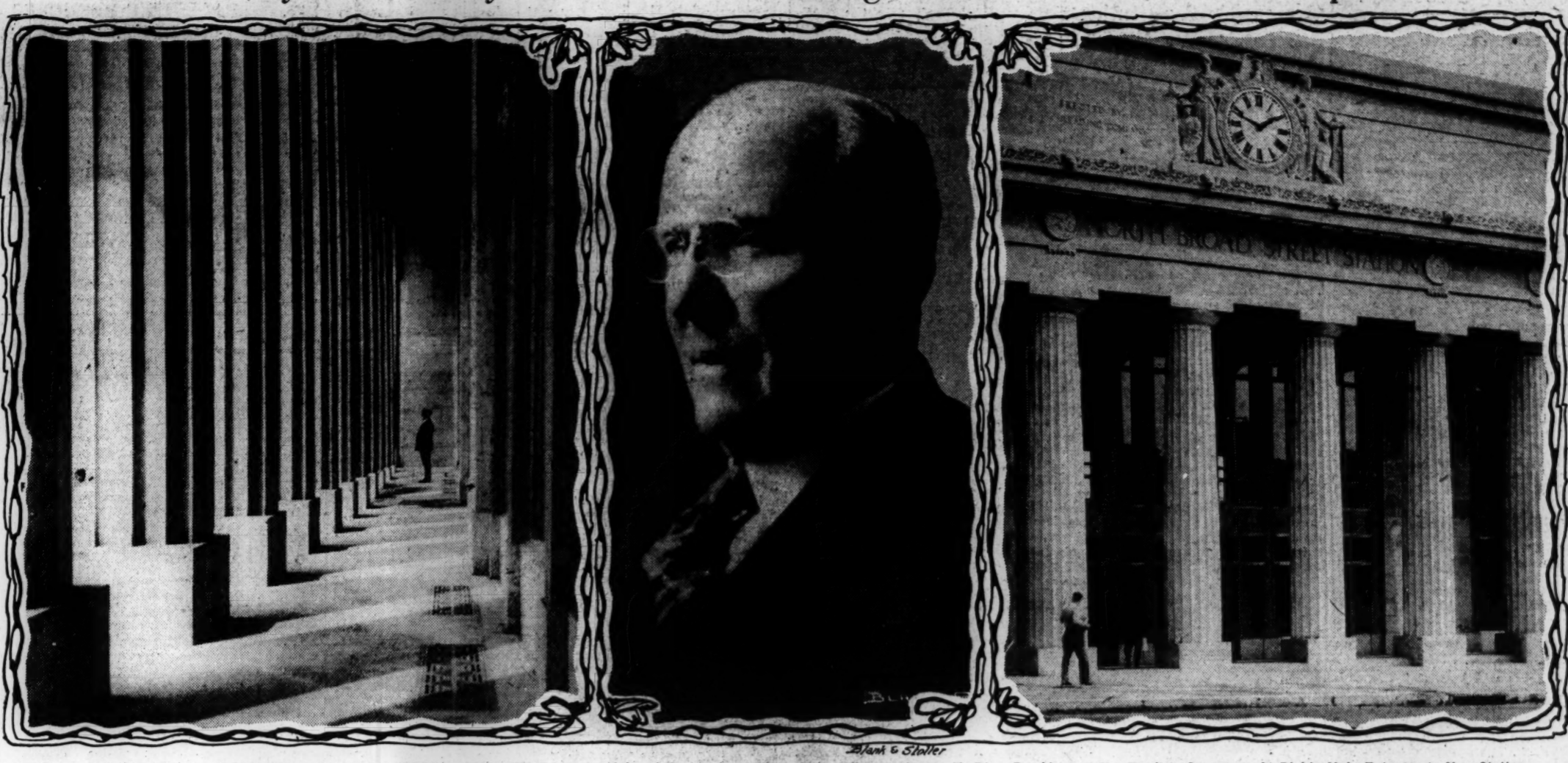
He stressed the inadvisability of too rash activities, the results of which were doubtful. Speaking of internal policy, Count Bethlen said the much-debated question of revision of the peace treaty frontiers, the extension of the secret ballot would come into force at the next provincial election.

Count Bethlen concluded by saying that the foreign political situation for Hungary had improved and he intended continuing steadfastly along the line of his previous policy at home and abroad.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15
Sporting News—Pages 6 and 7
Features—Pages 12, 13 and 15
The Home Forum—Page 9
[With German Translation]
Educational—Page 10
Women's Enterprises and Activities—Page 11
Chess—Page 12
Daily Features—Page 13
Editorials—Page 15

Artistry and Utility Combined in Reading Station at North Philadelphia



At Left—Under the Columns of \$2,000,000 Transportation Edifice at Which 291 Express and Local Trains Are to Stop Daily. Center—Agnew T. Dice, President of the Reading Company. At Right—Main Entrance to New Station.

Labor Action on Optional Clause Called Triumph for Peace Move

Party Conference in England Cables Message of Confidence in Premier to Berengaria—Lauds Initiative of New Government in Policy of World Good Will

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Prominent members of the Government were present at the opening of the Labor Party conference here. In reply to a message sent by the Prime Minister just before leaving for America, the conference authorized a wireless message to be dispatched to the Berengaria, assuring Mr. MacDonald of continued confidence in the wisdom of his leadership and desiring him to convey to the American President and Nation gratification at the wholehearted manner in which they are seeking to co-operate in the great task of promoting international friendliness.

The chairman of the conference, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, spoke on the success achieved at The Hague and Geneva and on the preparations going forward to deal with urgent industrial and social problems at home. He described the rise of the Labor Party to government office in a period of 30 years as a miracle of politics. He declared they had beaten the power of wealth in politics, and had destroyed the illusion that it was the special prerogative of the rich to govern, while Ramsay MacDonald had convinced the country that Labor was a party of the nation and not of a section.

The achievements of the Government in this sphere of foreign affairs, he said, had already made history. The Hague conference had closed another chapter in the history of the aftermath of the World War, a chapter which revealed the glaring incompetence of post-war statesmanship. The resulting evacuation of the Rhineland was but the first step in the Labor foreign policy. The Government's object was to save the peoples of the world from the horrors of another war. Its mission indeed was to preserve the very foundations of civilization. At Geneva the British delegates had made it clear that to them the Kellogg pact was no mere empty formula. The fact that after the British signature to the optional clause, 13 others were added, including France and Italy, showed that the former British refusal had retarded the extension of international arbitration.

Economic Disarmament

To insure peace there must be procedure for pacific settlement of disputes and a guarantee that the states would accept it, but complete security was only attained when armaments and the enormous armed forces were challenged. For this reason the prospect of removal of the obstacle constituted by the failure of Britain and America to agree on the naval question was cause for great satisfaction.

International economics and politics are closely allied, he said. Economic disarmament was just as essential as military disarmament, if peace is to be fostered among the nations. The expression of these views evoked enthusiastic cheers in the conference.

without spiritual preparation for the new social order.

Unemployment Plan Criticized

In the general conference discussions the Ministry of Labor was severely criticized by several speakers including prominent trade union leaders, on the ground that what is alleged to be the harsh administration of the unemployment insurance scheme could have been ended by Miss Bondfield.

J. R. Cline, Home Secretary, replied that before effective action could be taken it was necessary to ascertain intricate facts, but he pledged the Government to act as soon as the necessary information had been obtained.

There was a long discussion on the Independent Labor Party proposal to establish a system of children's allowances from state funds as a means of raising the workers' standard of life. Acute differences of opinion were manifest and opposition was offered by trade union delegates on the ground that undesirable reactions on wages might follow. The conference avoided reaching a definite decision.

BRITAIN AGREES TO NAME ENVOY TO SOVIET POST

Way Opened to Resumption of Relations if Parliamentary Ratifies

LEWES, Eng. (P)—Great Britain and Russia agreed Oct. 1 to an exchange of ambassadors, thus paving the way for full resumption of trade and commercial relations between the two countries.

The agreement, which is subject to Parliamentary approval in England, was reached in a secret meeting here between Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and the Russian Ambassador, Valerian Dolgovskiy, who came from his Paris post.

The necessary documents are being prepared for signature before Mr. Dolgovskiy returns to Paris Oct. 4.

Great Britain's acceptance of the appointment of ambassadors before taking up the actual negotiations on outstanding questions removed the objection which Russia made in breaking off negotiations early in August.

The agreement included an understanding regarding propaganda. It will become operative when Parliament has sanctioned it.

The outstanding questions included commercial treaty claims and counter claims, debts arising from the revolutions of 1917, and financial problems connected with the claims.

Well-informed circles believe that complete diplomatic intercourse between the two countries will be resumed shortly after Parliament re-assembles Oct. 29. The relations were broken off by the Conservative Government after the raid on Arcos House, Russian trade headquarters in London, in 1927.

PHILADELPHIA'S SUBURBS AIDED BY NEW STATION

Plans of Reading System Include Electrification on Extensive Scale

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Opening of the Reading Railroad's North Philadelphia station, which has just taken place, signals many improvements being made in a network that serves a large suburban area.

The new building occupies a conspicuous place in a rapidly growing industrial and commercial center and is giving impetus to the general movement toward decentralization in Philadelphia.

The station, which is designed along lines of a Greek temple, cost approximately \$2,000,000, and, as expressed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who assisted in the dedication ceremonies, illustrates that "the railroads have shown that it is possible to combine the beautiful and the useful and still meet all requirements of modern civilization, even the practical requirements of speed and congested spaces as well as the requirement for making an adequate return on the amounts invested."

With its island platforms, the longest more than 1200 feet, between four tracks that come out of a tunnel under Broad Street, its commodious waiting rooms and all the accessory equipment that goes with a modern terminal, it is a structure that might compare with the "Union Station" of any progressive American city.

In his address at the opening ceremonies, Agnew T. Dice, president of the Reading's first station at Ninth and Green Streets in 1932, which marked the beginning of Reading service, told how the demands for traffic required the building of a larger station seven years later, still larger facilities in 1959 and 1960, and of the completion of the large Reading terminal building on Market Street in 1933.

"From modest beginnings," he said, "the Reading system has advanced until today it is more prosperous than ever."

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

TOOL BUILDERS BAN DRINKING AT CONVENTION

Set Precedent for Large Trade Gatherings—Say Wet Appeal Is Past

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—An example for large trades conventions which annually draw many thousands to the big cities of the United States was set by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association when it officially banned the drinking of intoxicating liquors by delegates and representatives in attendance at its annual meeting here.

Officials believe they established a precedent for trade gatherings when, preceding the convention, a notice went forth to the industry that liquor should be outlawed during the assembly. E. F. Dubrul, general manager of the association, mailed copies of resolutions adopted by the association to all companies likely to send representatives to the meeting asking them to refrain from drinking during the convention. The letter announced that any violation would result in the offending parties being excluded.

"The greatest companies in the country know that excessive entertaining is not good merchandising," Mr. Dubrul explained. The National Tool Builders has voted unanimously to discourage the too long current seller-entertain-buyer feature that has interfered with the serious purposes of expositions.

"Copies of our resolution were sent to scores of the largest business concerns and trade associations in the country and the response is without exception encouraging. All violators of our policy will be excluded from our convention entirely. Why should we permit a misguided jamboree spirit of a trade salesman to impede the serious purposes of such an industrial and mechanical event?"

About 10,000 persons are expected to visit the convention and exposition. Machines worth \$5,000,000 have been set up in the Cleveland Public Auditorium. A congress of machine tool manufacturers and others allied with the industry is scheduled simultaneously with the exposition.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Legion's 'Big Navy' Group Opposed by Those Who Favor Hoover Plan

Maryland Leads Move for Parity by Elimination of Warships—May Carry Demand for Naval Reduction to Floor of Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Specific approval of President Hoover's efforts to attain naval parity between the United States and Great Britain by means of elimination of warships was sought by the representatives of a number of state departments on the resolutions committee of the American Legion at its eleventh annual convention.

After the "Pageant of Patriotism," the colorful annual parade Tuesday, the committee resumed its meetings. One of the leaders in the movement for naval reduction was the Maryland delegation, which was headed by Paul V. McNutt, national commander, was the Maryland delegation. It was the announced intention of the Marylanders to carry their championship of naval reduction to the floor of the convention if unable to obtain final approval of the resolutions committee.

The opponents of the "big navy" group sought to have the Legion endorse a policy that would make clear its approval of "participation of the United States in international agreements leading to a mutual elimination of competitive armaments between the nations of the world." The words quoted are from the instructions borne by the Maryland delegation, which was headed up by Wallace Williams, of Baltimore, past state commander.

Parity Sentiment Prevails

No speaker at a Legion session up to its second day, either an invited guest or an official of the organization, had voiced a hope for reduction of armaments. Each one who referred to naval armaments insisted upon parity with Great Britain and several, including Mr. McNutt, urged that this parity be attained by construction of more American battleships. "No one appeared to feel that naval equality might be attained by the reduction of British strength, if Great Britain be found in the ascendancy. The thought that both nations might reduce their respective countries of a great burden had not met with a single vocal response before the Marylanders began their campaign.

A pledge that the American Legion would seek forever to keep the peace of the world was voiced by Miller C. Foster of South Carolina, national vice-commander, in his response to addresses of welcome.

"We long for a permanent, lasting peace," said Mr. Foster, "but we believe the path to peace must be paved with reason and cemented with experience gained from history. Therefore, it is our belief that adequate national preparedness and permanent peace are logical partners and that the one is the forerunner and guarantor of the other."

Legion Captures Louisville

Louisville's downtown streets, which practically all business is suspended and where all vehicular movement is barred—even street cars—are colorful with "kitties" with bagpipes from South Dakota, Indians in full regalia from Oklahoma, cowboys from Texas, and Spanish dancers from southern California.

The first delegates ever sent to a national convention by the 23,000 veterans of Porto Rico are Judge Jose Soto Soto, commander of Turabo Post, Caguas, and Dr. J. Lastra Charries, national committee man. Representatives of Paris (France) Post were here early and another from overseas was Lieut. Zofia Nowosielska, instructor in a Polish university. Boston and Los Angeles started their convention battle all over the

SHEARER DRAWS G. O. P. LEADERS INTO SHIP CASE

Says National Committee Broadcast His Views on Hoover Naval Policy

DISCUSSED COLUMBIA HEAD'S CRITICISM

Declares He Talked With Louis K. Liggett on Publishing Anti-British Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Republican National Committee was drawn into the shipbuilding propaganda case Oct. 1, when William B. Shearer testified that he worked for the committee in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Mr. Shearer told the Senate Naval Affairs sub-committee, which is investigating activities of American shipbuilding firms at Geneva in 1927, and Mr. Shearer's connection therewith, that an open letter he wrote to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in reply to Dr. Butler's criticism of the views on naval policy expressed by Mr. Hoover in his acceptance speech, was distributed all over the United States by the committee, and that a full-page article he prepared on the navy and merchant marine was sent to 2500 editors in information envelopes furnished by the committee.

He testified also that on one occasion Henry J. Allen, then national publicity director for the Republican Committee, and now as a United States Senator from Kansas, a member of the investigating committee, remarked that he "ought to be out, making speeches."

Describes Letter to Dr. Butler
The story of this episode, as related by Mr. Shearer under the questioning of Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, the Democratic member of the committee, was as follows:

When he read Dr. Butler's statement concerning Mr. Hoover's naval policy as contained in the Palo Alto speech, he wrote Dr. Butler an open letter, in which "I told him some things that I thought he didn't." Upon publication of this letter he was informed that Laird W. Archer, an assistant of Mr. Allen in the Publicity Bureau, desired to make use of the statement. Mr. Shearer said that he met Mr. Archer at Republican headquarters and that thousands of copies of his letter were distributed all over the United States. "Do you know if they sent out Dr. Butler's letter to the pacifists?" Mr. Robinson inquired.

The witness said he did not know. Following this, Mr. Shearer testified he wrote a full-page article on "Seapower," which he said was printed in the Gaelic American. Mr. Archer told him he considered it a "wonderful article" and ordered 2500 copies printed to be sent to that many editors for their information and use, in envelopes furnished by the Republican National Committee.

Met Party Leaders

Later at a conference in New York he met with Mr. Archer, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and Robert L. Bacon (R.), Representative from New York, who suggested that he go to Boston. There he met Louis R. Liggett, Republican National Committee member from Massachusetts, and discussed with him about getting out publicity on his anti-British naval views. He visited Boston newspaper offices and assured the committee

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Son of Modjeska Wins Gold Medal for His Bridges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The John Fritz gold medal, the highest distinction conferred by engineering societies in the United States, has just been awarded to Dr. Ralph Modjeski, engineer and designer of bridges. Dr. Modjeski is a native of Poland and son of the late Helen Modjeska, tragedienne.

Announcement of the award was made by the John Fritz medal board of award, composed of 16 past presidents of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who voted unanimously in favor of Dr. Modjeski.

The distinction was conferred on Dr. Modjeski "for notable achievements as an engineer of great bridges combining the principles of strength and beauty."

Dr. Modjeski has been identified as designer, constructor or consultant with many famous bridges, including the McKinley bridge at St. Louis, the Manhattan bridge, New York City; the Columbia bridge, Celilo, Ore.; the Keokuk bridge over the Mississippi, the Ohio River bridge, Cincinnati; the Thames River bridge, New London, Conn.; the Quebec bridge, the Poughkeepsie bridge and the Philadelphia-Camden bridge. He was educated at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, in Paris, and since 1892 has been a consulting bridge engineer in Chicago. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and many other organizations.

The model will be presented to Dr. Modjeski at a convention of one of the engineering societies next January.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

HOOVER ORDERS NEW INQUIRY ON DRY LAW LAXITY

McNab to Study System—
Farm Board to Get
Another Duty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Hoover announced a swift move toward the rounding up of agencies for law enforcement, particularly as it affects prohibition, at his press conference today.

John J. McNab of San Francisco, Calif., a friend of the President, has been appointed to assist the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Law Enforcement Commission in establishing judicial machinery and centralizing power in one place. This is in line with the President's views as previously expressed. The Department of Justice will have charge of administration and procedure, but there will be no change in the law.

Definite recommendations will be made to Congress when it convenes. The President is disappointed that Congress has not appointed a joint committee on co-operation with him. He still hopes that it will be named in order that with the report to Congress may go formulated bills thus saving time.

Expects Recommendations

The President said:
"Mr. John McNab of San Francisco has accepted the joint request of the Attorney-General, Secretary Mellon, Mr. Wickersham and myself to study and formulate, in co-operation with these departments and the law enforcement commission, the changes in federal administration and judicial machinery which will be recommended to Congress for the more effective enforcement of the laws under the Eighteenth Amendment."

As stated before, the general line of reorganization on the administrative side are to centralize the administrative agencies, and thus responsibility for investigation and enforcement into the Department of Justice. The study also includes methods of expediting judicial action. These proposals have to do solely with administration and procedure in enforcement of the laws and not with change in the laws themselves.

"It is expected that we shall be able to make definite recommendations to Congress at the beginning of the December session. I am in hopes that Congress may in the meantime appoint the joint committee which I recommended on June 4. Such a committee co-operating with the administrative agencies would expedite legislation, as it would possibly enable bills to be formulated with less delay for hearings."

Marketing Change

The President also announced a change in administration as regards the division of co-operative marketing which is taken from the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and placed under the Federal Farm Board, the reason being set forth in the following Executive order:

"I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, under the authority conferred upon me by paragraph (E) of Section 13 of Agricultural Marketing Act approved June 15, 1929, entitled 'An Act to Establish a Federal Farm Board to Promote the Effective Marketing of Agriculture Commodities in Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and to Place Agriculture on a Basis of Economic Equality with Other Industries, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby transfer from the Department of Agriculture to the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Farm Board the whole of the division of co-operative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, all functions pertaining to the work and services of such division, its records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services."

"The Division of Co-operative Marketing above referred to is created and authorized by 'An Act to Create a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture; to provide for the acquisition and dissemination of information pertaining to co-operation; to promote the

knowledge of co-operative principles and practices; to provide for calling advisers to counsel with the Secretary of Agriculture on co-operative activities; to urge co-operative associations to acquire, interpret and disseminate crop and market information and for other purposes,' approved July 2, 1926. The transfer above mentioned shall be effective from and including Oct. 1, 1929."
(Signed) "Herbert Hoover."

Prince of Wales Is Asked to Act as Correspondent

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BERENGARIA—Much amusement has been caused on the ship by the fact having leaked out in London that an important group of American newspapers had wired to the Prince of Wales, asking him to name his own fee to accompany the Premier and act as a special correspondent.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BERENGARIA—There was increasing activity among the MacDonald party as the Berengaria entered the latter half of its voyage to New York.

The Prime Minister, as usual, was one of the first in the breakfast room after a deck promenade.

Uncertainty regarding the program was finally cleared up when the official party announced receipt of a dispatch from Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador at Washington, outlining the plans in New York. Sir Esme's dispatch said the Mayor's committee would meet the ship at Quarantine at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 4 and would welcome the Prime Minister in behalf of the city. Mr. MacDonald will then be taken off to the Battery, where he will be welcomed by the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, for the Nation.

The party will land at the Battery about 9:30 a. m., and drive to the City Hall, where the ceremony of giving the Prime Minister the freedom of the city will be held about 10:30 a. m. The ceremony is not expected to last more than half an hour and the party will then drive to Pennsylvania Station, enjoining at 11:10 a. m. for Washington.

HUGE GERMAN PLANE PLANS ATLANTIC TRIP

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (P)—The Dornier airplane works announced that the new huge 12-motored Dornier DOX seaplane, recently constructed by the company, will attempt a flight to America in mid-January.

The route of the flight project has not been fixed, but it is believed it will be across the south Atlantic to South America and thence to the United States.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 6

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 19 Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., by WBZA and WBZ, 990kc-303m.

BROOKLYN—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. H., by WFCB, 870kc-370m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 1230kc-241m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WCHP, 1240kc-212m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m. Joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-489m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 910kc-370m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFXX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WEOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:55 a. m., C. S. T., by KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KPWL, 920kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., by KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET HAS STATE SUPPORT

Schober's Previous Work
Responsible-Constitutional
Reform Anticipated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The tension which was generally felt throughout Austria at the possibility of a clash between the Heimwehr (the Fascist home defense force) and the Schutzbund (the Social Democratic Republic defense force) on Sept. 30, has been removed and public attention is now concentrated on the coming parliamentary discussions.

The government of the Chancellor, Dr. Hans Schober, starts with the support of almost the entire state. This confidence is based on a number of factors, the chief of which are Dr. Schober's great work as chancellor during Austria's distress in 1921 and his firm stand for law and order during the Vienna riots in July, 1927, when he was chief of police and his stated determination to defend the constitution at all costs against extremists of all parties.

Moreover, the new Cabinet represents not merely the political parties of the coalition, but contains ministers enjoying the confidence of the entire Austrian people. The absence in Austria of the politically minded middle class such as exists in England has meant, particularly since the last war, an almost complete lack of tolerance in political life here, and much emphasis upon class war. Dr. Schober's present government's approach is toward liberalism and concern for the state's well-being, as against mere class or party interests, which has existed in the Austrian Republic.

Tact and Patience Needed

Consequently the tasks awaiting it will require much tact, patience and foresight for a solution. Dr. Schober's first parliamentary statement showed he accepted constitutional reform as a primary measure for consideration, and in this he is supported not only by the Heimwehr, but by a large section of the population outside Parliament, whose views cannot be expressed under the present electoral system through Parliament. It is suggested to extend the powers of the President of the Republic so that the President should have the right to nominate a cabinet of ministers, summon and dissolve Parliament, command the army, and in extreme necessity act without ordinary parliamentary machinery.

Other changes outlined include the reform of the present electoral system, the removal of political considerations in state appointments and measures for the improvement of agriculture. Negotiations preparatory to an international loan for Austria are already afoot.

Vienna's Autonomous Powers

Attempts to curb the autonomous power of the Social Democratic Province of Vienna in the general interest of the Austrian state, as demanded by certain quarters, will probably be delayed, since Dr. Schober is anxious to work for conciliation with the Social Democrats. It is a remarkable fact that in its hour of need Austria has appealed as Chancellor to the man who as chief of police could, under present circumstances, exercise dictatorial powers, but who by his nature is the last man likely to do so, yet is sufficiently resolute to maintain order should the necessity arise. The Heimwehr leaders in their most recent speeches have declared confidence in Dr. Schober as Chancellor, but foreign observers believe they will be much mistaken if they

Imagine he will support Fascist methods to force Parliament's reforms. Dr. Schober accepts the reforms they demand as justifiable, and now these are certain of being introduced into Parliament the reason for the existence of the Heimwehr as an armed force ceases. Whether he will be strong enough to disband this organization depends on the success of his parliamentary program, upon the extent to which certain political leaders in the coalition now in power, who have played with Fascist methods, support him and upon the sincerity of the Social Democrats who have often stated the willingness to co-operate in progressive legislation for the benefit of the whole state.

No Press Restrictions

Dr. Schober, in his reception of the home and foreign journalists, dealt with the attitude of the press toward Austrian conditions. He emphatically denied there was any truth in the rumors that the new Government contemplated any restriction on the freedom of the press, though at the same time Herr Schober cited cases of untrue and sensational reports issued recently which he said had done great harm to Austria's position internationally.

The Chancellor declared that though the Austrian problem was not easily solvable, yet conditions had never been so critical as reported in certain quarters. When he looked back over the last decade, he said he was astonished at the great progress made. This progress was not as great as in other states, perhaps because of the exceptional difficulties to be overcome.

The League of Nations support in 1922, he added, put in order Austria's finances and, though the state was still financially weak, with patience and the removal of tariff barriers there was a better future promised.

Hutchinson County Under Martial Law

BORGER, Tex. (P)—The state's investigation of the assassination here Sept. 13 of John A. Holmes, District Attorney, was climaxed by the arrival of National Guardsmen, who brought a proclamation of martial law from Gov. Dan Moody. Civil authority forthwith was virtually supplanted by the military. Ranger J. W. Aldrich being appointed police chief in place of J. W. Crabtree and Ranger Sgt. J. B. Wheatley taking over the office of Sheriff Joe Owenbey.

A seven-car troop train brought 84 militiamen, under command of Brig.-Gen. Jacob F. Wolters, to Borger from Dallas and Fort Worth. Within two minutes after he alighted from the train, Gen. Wolters announced that all of Hutchinson County was under martial law. The proclamation from Governor Moody set forth the reasons for the steps, which were based on official reports to the Chief Executive from Rangers and General Wolters, himself. These reports had charged that the town was crime-ridden.

The Governor in his proclamation criticized the officials for failure to enforce the laws. He accused them of a conspiracy with law violators, and mentioned affidavits testifying to the passage of money to officers for protection from law enforcement. He also charged that responsible citizens of Hutchinson County were under a menace which prevents them from informing on law violators. He reiterated his statement that one peace officer is an ex-convict, and added that since there "is now imminent danger to the inhabitants and property," he felt it his duty to declare martial law.

BIBLE INSTITUTE EVALUATED

SPECIAL FROM BOSTON BUREAU
CHICAGO—Property of the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago has a valuation of \$5,384,000, it is reported. Cost of operation of the institute last year was \$1,293,000.

CAPITAL CASES TO GO IN ENGLAND, LECTURER SAYS

E. Roy Calvert Predicts Passage of Bill—Extreme
Penalty Deplored

"Today a substantial majority in the English House of Commons is in favor of the abolition of capital punishment," E. Roy Calvert, executive secretary of the English National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, told members of the Massachusetts Council, which has the same object in view.

"The only remaining problem in England is to get Parliamentary time for the consideration of the bill," he said. "When that is accomplished, the passage of the bill is assured. The end is in sight. It may take three months or two years, but the bill is ready and the majority assured." Mr. Calvert is returning to England shortly in order to be present at the opening of the next session of Parliament.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, state psychiatrist, predicted that opposition to the abolition of the death penalty in Massachusetts would crumble and fall down if it were abolished in England. "Its existence there is one of the strongest arguments for its continuation here," he said.

Mr. Calvert quoted statistics and

experiences to show that capital punishment is no deterrent to crime. It only succeeds in obscuring the issue, he said. The homicide rate in England is low because of the swift, sure character of justice, not because of the severity of punishment. Justice is successful in spite of the death penalty, he declared.

"In England," he said, "premeditated homicide is practically nonexistent because of the practical certainty of apprehension by justice. The 'gang-murder' is almost unknown. The certainty of conviction and the fact that very few ever slip through the net is the real deterrent to crime, and not fear of execution because relatively few are ever executed. As a result, murder in England has been reduced practically to the so-called pathological cases—that is, cases where the incentive to crime is drink, passion, extreme poverty or mental aberration. On such cases the fear of capital punishment is without effect. It is an anomaly in the present penal system."

Mr. Calvert denounced sensational journalism as an inevitable cause of crime so long as capital punishment remains. Publicity exists as an indispensable safeguard to the de-

fendant in any trial. Without it there is no popular check on justice. And yet so long as it continues, it serves to suggest crime to the weak minded.

In conclusion, he denounced the death penalty as "futile and unnecessary, socially harmful, often tragically irrevocable and fundamentally immoral and unchristian."

PALESTINE REFUGEES ORDERED TO RETURN

JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraph Agency)—Orders to return to Jerusalem suburbs and the old city have been issued by the Palestine Government to refugees from Shiloh, Musara, Damascus Gate, Givat Shaul, Machlath Zion and Nachlath Achim.

The orders are being protested by many of the refugees, who claim Arab unrest makes it still unsafe to go back to their homes. The Palestine Government announced refugees from these sections remaining in public buildings after Oct. 1 would no longer receive rations.

New York Mayors To Study Farm Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Studies of eleven state-wide municipal problems will be made during the next few months by the New York State Conference of Mayors through specially organized committees.

At the request of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an investigation will be made of the efficiency of methods of distribution of farm products from producer to urban consumer. Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, is chairman of this group.

A special group headed by C. C. Bradley, Public Safety Commissioner of Syracuse, will study proposed revision of state-wide traffic regulations with representatives of automobile associations and the State police.

Other matters to be studied include Public Service Commission regulation, town and village taxation and coordination of services by municipal departments.

Happy the Bride who Receives Pewter by Poole



Vision these beautiful pieces of pewter gleaming softly against white linen in the home of one for whom you must soon choose a bridal gift. What happiness in such a present!

Pewter by Poole is made to the highest standards, both as to material and craftsmanship. Look for the Poole trademark stamped on the bottom of every piece. Our showing includes a wide variety of pieces of every period. Complete listing cheerfully sent on request. Obtainable at most good jewelry shops and department stores.

At your dealers

Water Pitcher, 2 qts.	15.50
Bowl 6-inch	4.50
8-inch	8.50
10-inch	12.50
Gravy Boat and Tray	15.00

THE TRADE MARK KNOWN IN EVERY HOME UNIVERSAL LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



New
UNIVERSAL
Model 58
Motor-Driven-Brush
Ball-Bearing
Cleaner
\$39.50 Without
Attachments
Others \$19.50 Up

Save Your Rugs from Needless Wear

USUALLY premature holes and quickly worn nap in relatively new rugs are not reflections on the rug maker's craftsmanship but rather upon the cleaning method being practiced. You must have cleaning speed, of course, in this, our fast-moving age, but it is wisely economical to assure yourself of cleaning safety with your cleaning speed—a precaution simply taken by using a UNIVERSAL Cleaner.

The New UNIVERSAL Model 58 Cleaner, illustrated above, is the very latest development in vacuum cleaning. Its triple vibrating-whisking-sucking action, resulting from a scientifically designed rotary brush working in unison with an extra powerful suction, cleans thoroughly, speedily and safely—magically restoring the sheen of the nap. Because this beautiful machine cleans in so superior a manner, with so little sound and effort, it is rapidly becoming the most popular cleaner on the market.

UNIVERSAL Cleaners, which are a part of the famous line of UNIVERSAL Household Helps and the highest quality cleaning machines you can buy, are made in a complete variety of styles, priced attractively, and fully guaranteed to clean your home as you believe it should be cleaned. Ask your nearest UNIVERSAL Dealer to demonstrate their worth to you.

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, New Britain, Conn.
Master Metalsmiths for Over Three-quarters of a Century

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-
able in advance, postpaid to all coun-
tries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50;
three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00.
Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in
U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the
Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July
11, 1918.

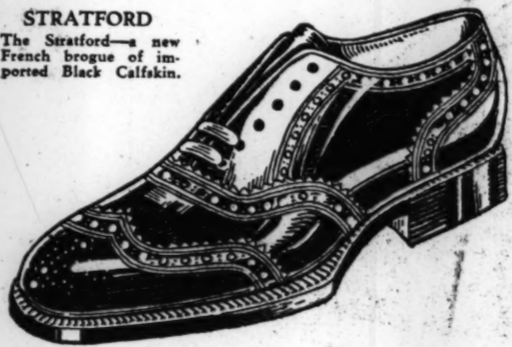
Filene's
BOSTON

It's THE fashion to wear a bit of fur in your hat—
Have galyak (lamb) brown broadtail (lamb)
or gazelle in your

new "moulded-to-the-head" felt

And now, if you wish for an unusual color you can take advantage of our new "dyed to your order" service where natural color hoods are dyed any color you wish in just 36 to 48 hours. The hoods \$6.95 (including the dyeing) and the cost of the hat will be approximately \$12 to \$15. If you have it made with fur it will be \$17.50.

Filene's—"moulded-to-the-head" section—second floor
Trade Mark Registered Mass.



Here's the Point for Fall

THE POINT of the toe of this new WALK-OVER is smartly accentuated by the short wing-tip and the broad-edged soles. Don't you like the symmetrical sweep? Most men do. See the Stratford at the nearest WALK-OVER store.



Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.



GERMANS PRESS FOR CHANGES IN STEEL CARTEL

Compromise Expected to Settle Disputes in Five-Group Combine

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—Special interest is naturally taken at this time, when European economic unity is demanded, in the future of the international steel cartel. Difficulties have arisen, and in some quarters it is even suggested that the option of denouncing the arrangements will be exercised on Oct. 31.

This pessimistic view is, however, unjustified, for it is certain that the majority of members of the European steel organization are determined that the cartel shall continue to exist, and therefore compromise on the points in dispute is virtually assured.

Germany, in particular, is dissatisfied with the present quota, and is asking for modification of the agreement. This agreement was signed September, 1926, by representatives of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Saar, and its principal object is to regulate production in accordance with the demand and to avoid destructive competition. Germany had itself, two years earlier, regulated its own production among German firms, and this national accord was extended into the international sphere. For obviously control of such products as iron and steel is insufficient if exercised only by one country.

Originally the quotas were based on the actual production of the participating countries during the first quarter of 1926, though allowances were made to Belgium on account of special circumstances. Roughly Germany was given 43 per cent, France 31, Belgium 11, Luxembourg 8 and the Saar 6.

The German cartel has been prolonged until the end of the year and it is expected that the international cartel will likewise be prolonged. But it is anticipated that the existing basis will eventually be altered. If the quota is exceeded by any country, it pays an indemnity into a common fund. This rule works against the country which systematically exceeds its quota.

The Avenir, which is the organ of certain French economic interests, remarks that despite the good will that other states have shown in respect of German complaints, Germany insists that its quota is too low and that it cannot admit provisional prolongation of the cartel on the present basis. The situation is complicated by the fact that other states, notably Belgium, equally find their quota inadequate. It is hoped to reach a compromise.

But adds the Journal, doubtless in the economic domain as in the political other countries will have to purchase the consent of Germany at the price of new concessions.

HUNGARY MOVES FAST ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1)

law which does not provide for a secret ballot except in circumstances where the anti-government parties are weak.

Support Seems Assured

The Government is reasonably sure of support at the polls. Whether or not this régime should be relaxed is a debatable question. There can, however, be no debate on the fact that Admiral Horthy, the Regent, and Count Bethlen, the Premier, by reason of their independence of parliamentary control, were able to pro-

ceed efficiently in the task of financial rehabilitation and economic recovery.

But in another respect Hungary was advantageously situated. Its agricultural basis was more solid than that of Austria. Events of stabilization have strengthened that basis. Before the war Hungary was ruled by an oligarchy of large landowners. Today three-quarters of the land is owned by small holders. The change comes not from government action, but from the pressure of taxation. Owners of the large estates have to sell off parcels to meet their tax bills, and to care for the enormous expenses attached to the scale on which they have been accustomed to live. The peasants are able to buy these parcels. Thus political power has been gradually shifted and the most influential party in the state is the one that represents the small farmers.

A majority of this party favors a restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty, but it is uncommitted to any particular candidate. Increasing prosperity, however, increases the likelihood that the dynastic question will for the time being be allowed to slumber. Hungary is still a constitutional monarchy with a vacant throne.

"Royal" Term Retained
Admiral Horthy was elected regent by the National Assembly, but the army is called the "Royal" National Guard, and the same term is used in connection with government offices and institutions. The Legationist Party under Count Albert Apponyi, the most venerable and distinguished figure in Hungarian politics, has stood for the immediate recognition of Otto, the fifteen-year-old son of Charles who vacated the throne.

The term "vacated" is used because there is some question as to whether he abdicated or merely resigned. Juridically it appears that there is a difference. Practically, the result is the same. The throne was vacated. But the Legationists maintain that Charles did no more than resign and therefore could not deprive his son of his legal rights.

Whatever the exact juridical nature of Charles' act, the fact remains that Admiral Horthy and the Prime Minister acted quickly and decisively in March and October of 1921 to check two ill-advised attempts that Charles made to regain his throne. It was then that the states forming the Petite Entente decided that they wished action which would make a monarchical restoration in Hungary less likely.

The Great Powers, therefore, demanded that all members of the Hapsburg family be excluded from the Hungarian throne, and in November Parliament consented to the De-thronization Law. This measure declared that Hungary was a monarchy, but that the Government recognized no claim from the line of Charles. The statutes determining succession were repealed, and it was declared that the right to choose a king was vested in the whole Hungarian nation.

Question in Abeyance

Does this law deprive the Nation of the right to choose Otto if it so desires? The states of the Petite Entente would undoubtedly argue in the affirmative. But can national sovereignty be thus limited? The question is not likely to demand an answer for some time, but an answer it must one day have. So long as Admiral Horthy and Count Bethlen are at the helm, the question will be held in abeyance.

But the Hungarian nation is monarchical-minded. There is no yearning for a Republic. The Union Party, representing as has been said the small landowners and civil servants, and with more than two-thirds of the seats in the lower chamber, is anti-Republican. It seems likely therefore that a settlement of the problem cannot be held permanently in abeyance.

The dynastic problem is closely connected with Hungary's position under the Treaty of Trianon. Of European states which lost territory as a result of the decisions taken at the Paris Conference, none has protested so vigorously and so repeatedly as Hungary.

Austria dreams of union with Germany rather than of an enlargement

State Officials at Convention



Left to Right—Miss Grace A. Reavy, Deputy Secretary of State, New York; Miss Gladys Pyle, Secretary of State, South Dakota; Miss Una Lee Roberts, Assistant Secretary of State, Oklahoma.

STATE REFORM IN LAWS URGED BY SECRETARIES

Traffic Solution Lies in Education, Is View of Woman

of its own boundaries. Hungary, on the other hand, wants a revision of the territorial settlement. She was reduced to one-third of her pre-war population and area. Of Hungary's population of 20,000,000 in 1914, about half were Magyars.

Ethnic Factors Disregarded
The total population of the country today is a little more than 8,000,000. Of these only 800,000 are non-Magys. Thus 3,000,000 Magyars and closely related groups were transferred to other countries. The Peace Conference disregarded ethnic considerations to a greater degree in the case of Hungary than in the settlements with other countries.

The League of Nations Covenant contemplates the revision of treaties when they have become obsolete or when their terms are unsatisfactory. Hungary hopes for such legal revision. This hope is expressed by all classes of the population. Propagandist literature is issued in several languages. Lord Rothermere's recent interest in the question and support of Hungarian claims promptly resulted in a statute in his honor. The suppliant figure of Hungary pleads to Justice for a redress of its grievances.

But the policy of the Petite Entente is opposed to any discussion of treaty revision. Great Britain would doubtless be sympathetic to Hungary, but France would oppose as vigorously as in the case of the Anschluss.

Recent increasingly intimate interchanges between Hungary and Italy suggest that Premier Mussolini might not be adverse to an enlargement of Hungary at the expense of the Petite Entente. Indeed, Il Duce made an important speech some months ago in which he declared that the day would come when the peace treaties would have to be revised. Hungary wishes the day to come soon, but before it can come the foreign policies of France and the Petite Entente must undergo radical changes.

CHICAGO'S FAMILIES GAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The number of families living in Chicago has passed the million mark, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

STATE REFORM IN LAWS URGED BY SECRETARIES

Traffic Solution Lies in Education, Is View of Woman

Recommendations to the various States for changes in the laws governing corporations, elections and motor vehicle taxes will be made through the National Association of Secretaries of State, which has just convened in Boston.

Special committees to study these questions have been appointed, and their work is to continue after the convention adjourns. Their findings will be submitted to the next annual meeting, with the hope of not only bringing the statutes up to date, but to bring about added uniformity among the laws in different jurisdictions.

Several of the states, the conven-

Storm Doubles Back and Winds Decrease

By The Associated Press

Describing a huge arc, the tropical storm that swept the Bahama Islands a week ago, lashed the southern tip of Florida and then moved northward to the Gulf of Mexico to strike the mainland between Pensacola and Apalachicola, on Oct. 1, was curving northeastward across southern Georgia, apparently heading back toward the Atlantic seaboard.

The storm that threatened but did not seriously damage the coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida evidently has diminished in intensity as weather bureau reports said there now was no danger of hurricane winds.

Should the storm continue on its present course, it probably will reach the eastern Georgia coast, meteorologists said.

tion was told, do not have license laws for motorists. The wide variety in the existing statutes also was emphasized. Means for reducing accidents which result in injuries and property damage also were discussed by the secretaries.

The solution of the traffic accident situation lies in education, Miss Gladys Pyle, Secretary of State of South Dakota and one of the three women accredited to the convention, declared. Educational programs in the schools, she said, offer the best way to promote safety. This educational work, she added, should be undertaken among the very small children and continued throughout the various stages of their training.

Miss Grace A. Reavy, Deputy Secretary of State from New York, described the methods used in her State for the handling of official records. Preservation of valuable documents and the disposition of obsolete records, she said, formed a problem which would be greatly aided with the completion of new buildings to house several of the New York State departments.

Ames to Retire as Play Producer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Winthrop Ames, for 25 years prominent as a theatrical producer, has just announced his intention to retire from production work, although he will continue the management of the theaters which he owns. Despite plans for new productions, he has announced for this season, Mr. Ames' retirement will become effective immediately and he expects to close his producing offices by the end of the year. The desire to write and to travel with his family was given as the reason for his retirement.

Mr. Ames, who was born in North Easton, Mass., was graduated from Harvard University in 1895. In 1904 he became manager of the Castle Square Opera House in Boston, and four years later came to New York to direct the new theater, which afterward became the Century. A number of spectacular productions were given there under his direction, including "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Maeterlinck's 'The Blue Bird'." Several years ago Mr. Ames was responsible for the revival of a group of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

In 1927 Mr. Ames was chairman of a group of nine appointed by Mayor James J. Walker to "clean house" in the theater in order to avoid the necessity of drastic censorship. The work of the committee, however, was suspended with the passage of the Wales Padlocking Act, which, it was said, made further activity on the part of the committee unnecessary.

NEW YORK LAUDS EDISON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has issued a proclamation, calling upon the people of New York State to observe Oct. 21 as "Light's Golden Jubilee" Day, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the culmination of the research and efforts of Thomas A. Edison in the field of electrical experimentation. Commemorative exercises in appreciation of Mr. Edison's work are urged in schools, civic and fraternal organizations.

BERLIN TO SINK DIFFERENCES TO AID YOUNG PLAN

Ministry to Present United Front Against Demands of Nationalists

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Announcing the handing in of the People's Referendum bill against war guilt and the Young plan by the Nationalists, the Government adds the comment in which it refutes the possibility of improving Germany's international relations by a German law. Such improvement, it says, can only be achieved, step by step, by patient labor in negotiating with the other side.

The same idea is expressed in a communiqué issued by Dr. Stresemann's German People's Party, which says it is misleading to believe that a German law could annul the international agreements. The Nationalists' People's Referendum, this communiqué maintains, plays a frivolous game with the German people's most sacred feelings, meaning the war guilt question, and with Germany's economic difficulties.

The Nationalists believe, the Monitor is informed, that the Young plan is a compromise which will not be ratified before winter, and that a severe winter, by increasing economic difficulties, will induce many to support the People's Referendum because, as the Nationalists tell their followers, reparations are responsible for Germany's economic difficulties.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes an excerpt from a Nationalist pamphlet in which the assertion is repeated that German boys and girls may be forced under the Young plan to work in the creditors' colonies. This assertion, the paper declares, is "the lowest lie ever spread in Germany."

Nationalists are now making the utmost use of a speech delivered by M. Maginot, French Minister of Colonies, in Bar-le-Duc, in which he is reported to have said that he made evacuation of the third zone dependent on fulfillment of certain conditions, among which is the coming into force of the Young plan.

This statement is now being used by Nationalists as fresh material for their attack on Dr. Stresemann.

Britain Dispatching Naval Invitations

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government intends to send out invitations to the powers to a naval conference at the beginning of next week.

The date provisionally is fixed for the third week in January. All the Dominions were to be asked to attend and all have signified their intention of being represented.

MEANWHILE THE GOVERNMENT PARTIES, IN ORDER TO AVOID A GOVERNMENT CRISIS BEFORE THE YOUNG PLAN IS RATIFIED, HAVE AGREED TO POSTPONE SETTLEMENT OF THE MOST VITAL ISSUE OF INSURANCE REFORM UNTIL AFTER THE YOUNG PLAN HAS BEEN PASSED BY THE REICHSTAG.

A few of the less important points will be settled by the Reichstag immediately. This policy of avoiding difficulties is regarded by the Nationalists as another sign of the weakness of Parliament and the parliamentary régime.

EUROPEAN JURISTS LEAVE FOR AMERICA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fifty European jurists have sailed for the United States to attend the conference of the Institute of International Law in New York under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The sessions will begin on Oct. 10, and continue for a week. The delegates will then visit Washington, pay their respects to President Hoover, and later visit Mount Vernon, Sir Cecil Hurst, the newly-elected Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Sir Thomas Barclay and Prof. Pearce Higgins will accompany the delegation.

CANADIAN LINE STOPS SERVICE TO EUROPE

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Announcement of the withdrawal from the Canadian-European service of Canadian National Steamships was made by D. E. Galloway, vice-president.

Concurrently the Intercontinental Transport Services Limited (County Line) announced reopening of their service between Canada and Antwerp, so that shippers will not suffer any discontinuance or break in the operation of a steamship between the Dominion and Antwerp.

CARE OF PETS LINKED TO GOAL OF CITIZENSHIP

Humane Association Places Emphasis on Training in School and Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Education of children to treat their animal friends with kindness and consideration was described as a vital factor in the training of future citizens by Sydney H. Coleman of Albany, N. Y., president of the American Humane Association, speaking before the association's fifty-third annual convention here. More than 50 welfare workers and leaders of humane societies have gathered from all parts of the United States for the sessions.

"When we teach our children to be merciful, to be kind, to be considerate of animals," Mr. Coleman said, "we are laying a foundation for future citizenship that will demand that all wrongs be righted. Through our schools, homes and churches we must stress these lessons."

"By doing so we go far beyond safeguarding animals, for we build character in the children that will later make them recognize the rights of all unfortunate, whether those in need of help be ill-treated animals, underprivileged children or men and women of advanced years. No matter what we do to improve the lot of animals, we directly and effectively benefit the human race."

In his message to the meeting, Harry B. Hawes, United States Senator from Missouri, said he knew of "no worthier, more unselfish, merciful organization than the American Humane Association."

Make Your Prints Worth Framing

Our inexpensive Etchcraft Way

No doubt, there are several snapshots in your collection you particularly cherish.

Now you can have them enlarged, and their quality improved, by our special Etchcraft process. Bring or send them in today. The cost is but a few cents each.

Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
38 Bromfield St. and Hotel Statler
BOSTON



SAVE nearly \$50

on The New International Encyclopaedia in 14 volumes • in beautiful blue classic vellum binding • including NEW 2000-page Supplement (and also a Reader's Guide) • making it the most complete modern reference book in the world

PLUS —this \$30 DANERSK Book-table Included FREE!

Now—for the first time—you can get the Popular Edition of The New International Encyclopaedia, bound in a new luxurious blue classic vellum, in 14 (fourteen) volumes, completed and brought up to date with the brand-new 2000-page 2-volume supplement, just coming from the press, at the remarkable saving of 30%.

Contains all material found in the 25-volume Standard Edition

The Popular Edition shown above, in 14 regal blue volumes, is printed from the identical plates used in the 25-volume Standard Edition of The New International. It contains all the material, including the full text, in the 21,000 pages, the double-page colored maps, and full-page illustrations, everything in fact, found in the famous 25-volume set!

A complete college education—75,000 separate articles! The NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA has 21,000 pages of text with hundreds of full-page illustrations, in black and white and full natural colors. The new 2000-page supplement contains information to be found in no other encyclopedia.

Learn how easy it is to own this great work

You will be surprised to find out how easy it is for you to own The NEW INTERNATIONAL. We will place it in your home immediately for a surprisingly low initial payment. The balance is taken care of by monthly amounts so small you will hardly notice them.

Act now—to secure immediate delivery

With your order for a set of The NEW INTERNATIONAL we will include FREE the attractive solid-maple, antique walnut tone book-table, designed especially for The NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA by the Erskine-Danforth Corporation, retailing for \$30. Take advantage of these low prices immediately. Save nearly \$80 in all! Let us tell you how this great saving can be effected. Clip the coupon. Mail it now!

These great men appreciate The New International and commend it. Dr. Stephen S. Wise writes: "I like The New International Encyclopaedia. It is good, dependable, and therefore valuable. Encyclopaedias are not common, but encyclopaedias, and an encyclopedia which is not only made in America, but conceived in the spirit of our own country, has a value of its own which one cannot hope to find in any other encyclopedia. I wish The New International Encyclopaedia well, because it serves us well."

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman is in a position to judge all encyclopaedias. "I have examined your New International Encyclopaedia. . . I therefore commend it to professional men and women. Especially to preachers and teachers of all churches and schools."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, writes: "I find it a most admirable and convenient book of



This attractive Early-American Period Danish Book-table was made especially to hold The New International, right at your elbow—so you can use it easily—without getting up from your chair.

If you already have The New International, this new two-volume supplement will bring it up to date and give you more new information than any other reference work you could buy. Mail the coupon below for the story of the great 2000-page International Supplement!

reference. . . The size and form of the volumes are such as to make them convenient both for shelves and for use at the desk. I congratulate you cordially upon this new and revised edition of one of our most significant books of reference."

You have probably read Wm. Lyon Phelps' department in Scribner's Magazine. He is also one of the foremost professors in Yale. He writes: "The New International is . . . excellently adapted for its purpose, and I take great pleasure in recommending it. . ."

Here is your chance to have all the advantages of a great Encyclopedia in your own home at a price so low you can afford it!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
449 Fourth Ave., New York

Please send me today, free, without obligation on my part, your 56-page booklet, "Enlightening the World," an information-packed NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA and free book-table, with easy terms of payment.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
City _____ State _____

THE NEW
INTERNATIONAL
ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Dodd, Mead & Co., 449 Fourth Ave., New York

WHEN you buy the ordinary standard tire, you pay exactly the same price you would for a Kelly-Springfield. So long as you must pay the price of the best anyway, why not have the best?

We'll be glad to send you the name of the nearest Kelly dealer.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD

MEETING THE DEMAND FOR SPEED

TIME is of vital importance. Speed is the battle cry of business. Telegraph wires hum with "hurry up" messages. Airplanes flash their way across the continent with important mail. "Rush this through" is the constant urge of shippers and receivers of freight. "How quickly can I get there?" asks the traveler. Success means a constant battle against time. . . . Speed is all important.

A rehabilitated railway plant . . . rebuilt roadbeds, new equipment, faster, more powerful motive power and an army of loyal employees, perfectly attuned to the spirit of the times—thus do the Missouri Pacific Lines meet the demands of modern business.

FAST DAILY SERVICE
through the St. Louis and Memphis gateways to Texas, Mexico and Southern California

A fleet of fast passenger trains, led by the internationally famous "Sunshine Special," is operated daily by the Missouri Pacific Lines between St. Louis-Memphis and the great Southwest. . . . In addition to the "Sunshine Special," which has been serving the Southwest for more than 13 years, this fleet includes such distinctive passenger trains as "The Texan," "The Hot Springs Special" and "The Southerner."

If special attention to your traveling and shipping needs is to or from the Southwest is desired, be sure to specify the MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES.

A. D. BELL
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

"A Service Institution"

CEYLON BUDGET IS CARRIED BY GOVERNOR'S ACT

Debate in Council Claimed
as Showing Need of
Remedial Measures

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The passing of the budget by the Ceylon Legislative Council after a stormy debate has given striking prominence to the faulty working of the existing Constitution of Ceylon and indicates the necessity of remedial measures, either as suggested last year in the Donoughmore report or others that may be devised to meet the aggravated situation, which is now more urgent than ever.

The Council's majority is composed of "unofficial" members, most of whom are Ceylonese and have no experience in executive government. The "official" members are mainly Europeans and form the Council minority.

The Finance Committee of Ceylon which is composed of all the Council officials and only three officials, has for a long time adopted a refractory attitude toward the financial recommendation of the heads

of the various government departments who are mainly Europeans. Under the 1923 ordinance the responsibility for executive actions is vested in the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley. Actually, however, no taxation or other legislation can be carried without the consent of the Council majority, unless the Governor chooses to "certify" opposed measures. This means overriding the Council's decision.

The Governor's right of certification hitherto has been regarded as more or less a formal one intended only for emergencies. Its exercise to carry the budget has roused considerable indignation among the Ceylonese. They argue that the Government is extravagant, especially regarding the alleged financial favoritism toward European workers in the matter of allowances and pensions.

The present budget embodied votes amounting to 2,500,000 rupees (£187,500) for government officers, including gratuity for passages to Europe and vacation pay. The Council vigorously opposed these votes, but they were restored by the Governor's certification. The Council has strongly protested against the employment of such a device on this alleged unwarrantable occasion.

Sir Ramanathan Panambalam, a prominent Ceylonese unofficial, declares that the Council has been reduced to an absurdity by this action, and that Ceylon's Constitution has been shaken "in a disreputable manner." He urges the officials to send a representative to England to put their case before the British Government.

H. R. Freeman, a European and a former Ceylon Government agent, left the Council chamber during the budget debate, saying he did not intend being intimidated into any vote in the Council.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Margaret Cook, Oshawa, Canada.
William Betz, Washington, D. C.
Anna E. Betz, Washington, D. C.
William L. Betz, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Frank S. Sandler, Passaic, N. J.
Frank L. Vaughn, Fort Ann, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Elsie E. Swenson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. L. C. Hagan, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. C. P. Taneyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
Walter C. Wright, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Whitelegs, Jersey City, N. J.
Cora L. Fuke, Chicago, Ill.
Marion K. Weaver, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary D. Gilmore, Bridgeport, Conn.
Joseph T. Gilmore, Bridgeport, Conn.
L. C. Hagan, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Christian S. Staver, Montreal, Canada.
J. Franklin Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Naomi W. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles McEwen, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Florence A. Roscoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. John S. Roscoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Eva Hoag Pearson, Syracuse, N. Y.
John Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. John Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kenneth Huffaker, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Catharine Clarke, London, Eng.
Mrs. Lillian C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Ella Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Cordelia McFarhan, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Sadie B. Blimline, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith I. Cotton, Hyannis, Mass.
C. C. Williams, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. C. C. Williams, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Ethelinda T. Booth, Burley, Idaho.
Mrs. Maria Rixner, St. Louis, Mo.
Vera Kitchener, New York City.
Mrs. John M. Wilson, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. Julia L. Loomis, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Anna Paxton, Greenville, Miss.
William E. Williams, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. W. E. Williams, Chardon, Va.
Mrs. Mary E. Egebo, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Orletta L. Elliott, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence P. Heath, Washington, D. C.

Germany Extends Helping Hand to Men and Women Prisoners

Every Effort Made in Penitentiary School to Restore
Inmates to Ranks of Useful Citizens—Trades
Taught Under Ideal Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—"Our institution is one which delights its directors with its steadily decreasing numbers," said Miss Elisabeth Ellering, the director-in-chief of the women's division of the Fueselbuetel Penitentiary and Correction House, near Hamburg—the largest prison in Germany, and some say in the world.

"Although Fueselbuetel, Germany's first 'student prison,' can care for 5000 prisoners, we are happy to say that the various departments now house less than 3000," continued Miss Ellering. "And just now there are only 119 women. These women we are making every effort to aid mentally, morally and physically, thus helping them to become useful citizens."

"To understand our system," said Miss Ellering, "you must know that our plan is to have the prisoners working together at constructive occupations during the daytime, and sleeping in single cells at night. We have almost completely done away with the dormitory idea. All prisoners are taught some useful trade so that on release they will be able to support themselves."

"Prisoners are first placed in the fourth and lowest division. There they work under close supervision, are permitted to write few letters, and only receive one visit monthly. Their cells are undecorated and their earnings are small."

"If their behavior is good, after an average of about four months they are removed to group three. There they are allowed to decorate their cells with family portraits. Their weekly earnings are 2 to 4 marks, of which 50 per cent is put away for the day of their release. No man or woman leaves Fueselbuetel without a complete outfit of suitable clothes in which to face the world."

"In the second division the girls decorate their cells practically as they wish. Many grow flowers—needlework is popular in their free time. Mouth organs abound and other small musical instruments, too."

"The first division is a real bridge to freedom. For example, these girls wear watches, walk or work alone in the gardens and all over the large grounds—in fact, they occupy positions of real responsibility."

The visiting party saw the pleasant schoolroom, cheerful with blue and yellow paint, where the women are taught elementary school subjects, typewriting, foreign languages and other branches, according to ability and interest. Here the library is housed and in a roomy auditorium lectures, concerts and parties given. Church services are held in a chapel. The big, well-equipped sewing room was full of girls bending over modern electric sewing machines, putting careful finishing touches on uniforms, or perhaps doing delicate hand work on frocks for some woman prison official.

The enormous kitchens were a hive of industry and order. The mid-day

meal was under preparation, steaming appetizingly in huge vats, for the women's division cooks for well over 3000 people.

In the much larger men's departments a similar system is employed. The men are student workers, learning metal work, shoemaking, printing, or a dozen other trades, or working on the farm. An orchestra of 20 earned enthusiastic applause at an excellent concert of classical and popular music.

But what perhaps lingers longest in memory is Miss Ellering's farewell word: "Please do not think of our community as 'all bad,'" she said; "I have been here eight years and know that most of our members have simply been on the wrong track. Think of them if you can as a small city of people banded together to learn—striving to overcome many difficulties and learning, we trust, to take their places in the world and do well."

EXPENDITURE CONTROL OUTLINED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (U. P.)—Strict supervision of government expenditures will be maintained by a comptroller-general, under terms of a presidential decree just issued. Extraordinary expenditures, even though already

financed by means of loans, will come under jurisdiction of the newly established bureau.

Contracts for construction work, sale or purchase of government goods cannot be made without previously submitting a report to the comptroller-general, the decree stipulates. The newly created bureau will have complete control of government expenditures after the first of the year, a provisional working arrangement being in effect until that time.

Rocket Plane Flies and Lands Safely

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany (U. P.)—Fritz von Opel today made the world's first flight in a rocket-propelled plane, successfully covering a distance of 1.02 miles at an altitude of 82 feet. Von Opel's machine made its landing as well as its takeoff by means of rockets, some of which acted as brakes and brought him safely to the ground.

The rocket machine is called the "Sander Rak One," being named after its constructor, Friedrich Wilhelm Sander of Weermunde. It weighs about 550 pounds, plus a weight of 110 pounds in rockets. It has a wing spread of 40 feet.

As a result of Von Opel's successful flight it is asserted that catapult contrivances like those on the new North German Lloyd liner Bremen soon will be outclassed by a much lighter rocket apparatus.

BOARD GETS NEW DUTY

WASHINGTON (U. P.)—President Hoover today issued an executive order transferring the Division of Cooperative Marketing from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Farm Board.

'SMALL SAVINGS' MAIN THEME OF LONDON PARLEY

24 Nations Attend Confer-
ence of International
Thrift Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two hundred delegates from 24 countries gathered at Burlington House here on Oct. 1 for the International Thrift Conference which has "small savings" and how to increase them as its main theme. According to the National Savings Committee, which with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks Association has arranged the present gathering of financiers, the amount of "rainy day" money in the British Isles alone is variously estimated at between £1,000,000,000 and £4,000,000,000.

Much of this is in the vaults of 28,000 local savings institutions. Some £160,000,000 is in 119 trustee savings banks, and £716,000,000 is in National Savings Certificates while the friendly societies including the Odd Fellows, Foresters, and similar organizations account for over £75,000,000. Unknown noninterest-bearing sums are still being deposited in teapots, parlor stoves, old stockings and bedticks, and one object of the conference is to devise means of per-

suading its possessors to place their money in a safer and more profitable place, where it may perform a useful public service and earn its keep.

Opposition to permitting the establishment of other municipal banks like the one in Birmingham, which pays 3½ per cent to depositors, or to increasing the interest rate of 2½ per cent paid by the government postal savings bank was raised some years ago by a committee appointed by the British Treasury and headed by Lord Bradbury, on the ground that over £900,000,000 of government debts mature between now and 1937, and that therefore all the Treasury's resources would be needed to convert them on favorable terms. The general establishment of municipal banks, it was thought, would divert to them a vast amount of capital now flowing to the post office and trustee banks and which is now available for national finance.

Sir Spencer Portal is chairman of the organizing committee of the conference. He described at length the modern movement which had its beginning in the small parochial savings bank instituted in 1810 in Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, an advanced social reformer. There were now 119 of these banks, and between them they ran 448 offices and were responsible for the savings of 2,472,677 depositors, who between them owned a sum of over £160,000,000.

The banks paid particular attention to the creation of the small investor, and had been empowered to form a special investment department in which the rate of interest was from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. An important side of the movement was juvenile saving, and every encouragement is given to the thousands of penny banks which are run up and down the country, in connection with schools and places of worship.

SAMOAN TAXES SHRINK TO THIRD OF ESTIMATES

Annual Report on Mandated
Territory Shows Natives
Still Hostile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

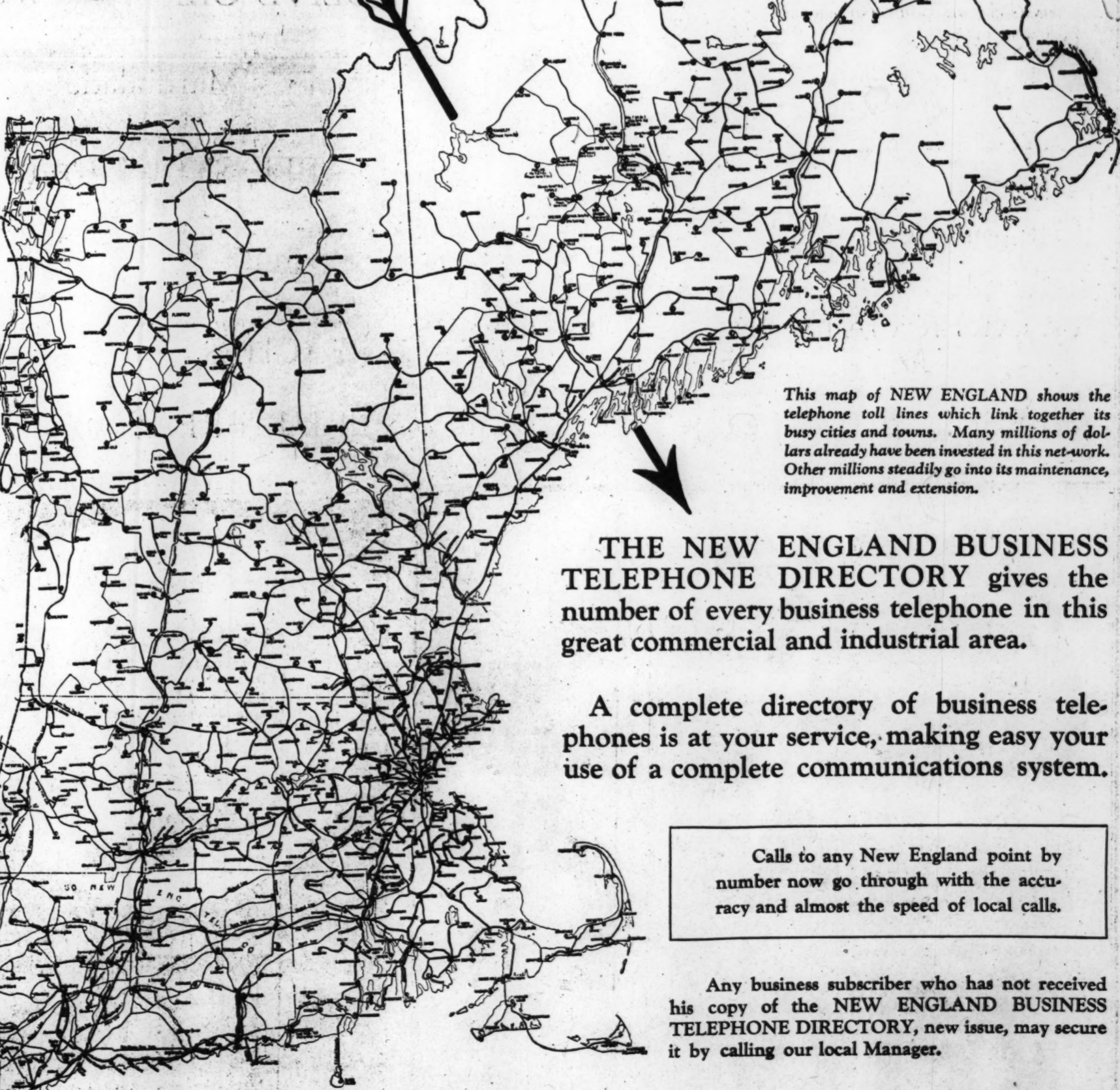
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The annual report on New Zealand's mandated territory of Samoa is disappointing in that it does not show much progress in breaking down the movement among the natives that is hostile to the Government.

"The native unrest continues," says the report, "and the Mau organization still contains some two-thirds of the native population. This is reflected in the revenue from native taxes, which have produced for the year ended March 31, 1929, £6343 out of an estimated return of £19,400. In spite of the diminution in native tax receipts the activities of the Administration on behalf of the Samoan population by way of education and medical treatment have been fully maintained."

To effect arrests on any charge is made difficult by the offender either running away to the bush or being concealed by his friends, and although the criminal law has been fairly well enforced, there are still a number of criminals at large.

Except for the collection of native taxes, the Administration may be said to be functioning with reasonable efficiency. The country, with negligible exceptions, is quiet.

NEW ENGLAND AS A BUSINESS COMMUNITY



This map of NEW ENGLAND shows the telephone toll lines which link together its busy cities and towns. Many millions of dollars already have been invested in this net-work. Other millions steadily go into its maintenance, improvement and extension.

THE NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY gives the number of every business telephone in this great commercial and industrial area.

A complete directory of business telephones is at your service, making easy your use of a complete communications system.

Calls to any New England point by number now go through with the accuracy and almost the speed of local calls.

Any business subscriber who has not received his copy of the NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, new issue, may secure it by calling our local Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To Old Customers



The Pettingell-Andrews LIGHTING FIXTURE STUDIO BUSINESS is again under the ownership and management of CHARLES B. PRICE, FRANK S. PRICE and associates, long connected with the business.

Facilities will be expanded to meet the needs of architects and home owners for special designs. In addition to lighting fixtures, there will be on display at the studios a choice collection of domestic and imported lamps and shades.

A cordial invitation is extended to visit the Studios and meet our officers and staff.

Pettingell-Andrews Co.

MAKERS AND IMPORTERS

378 Stuart Street
Boston

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

WOMEN ADVISED TO 'OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS'

Best Way to Win Equal
Place With Men, Say
Business Executives

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Own your own business is one answer to women's desire to achieve equality with men in commerce and industry, according to some of the 70 feminine chiefs of institutions represented in the eighth annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in progress at the Hotel Astor.

The group whose combined income runs into millions of dollars annually, ranges all the way from shoe manufacturers to dealers in real estate and rug importers to makers of jewelry. A number of them, interviewed at their booths, or during the vocational forums which are a feature of this year's exposition, declare that administration of their own businesses has provided them with the most satisfying answer to problems of opportunity, advancement and returns which they at first found barred to them because of their sex.

"It is because she is kept at routine work that the average woman seems disinterested in the outcome of her employer's business," said one of these women who has built up a large factory from a shoe string.

"Yes," Polley Criticized
"When I found myself developing into a 'yes' person with no deep interest as to whether my employer's sales ran \$1,000,000 or \$1000 a year, I decided that it was time to find an opportunity to develop my initiative, perseverance and ability. The result is that today I am the biggest competitor my former employer has in his field."

"It was just a clear case of money with me," another woman confessed. "I had three dependents to support. My employer thought that because I was a woman he could pay me a third less than the man at the next desk who only had a wife and himself to pay bills for."

"My employer looked a little disconcerted when I told him my home responsibilities, but he told me he didn't see what he could do about it since women's salaries were on the same scale as mine in other offices as well as his own. I saw that since he wouldn't I must do something about it, and I risked leaving a settled small salary for a position with an uncertain present but a promising future. The promises were fulfilled and I first found myself a partner, and now am the sole owner of the business for which I left my employer."

"Blind Alleys" Opened
Some of the women have built up their own businesses. Some have had them thrust upon them by inheritance. Some have been surprised to find a seemingly "blind alley" occupation opening up possibilities of ownership to them.

One of the inheritors of a business has doubled the output of the factory which she took over from her husband's estate and another one has taken a small shop and expanded it into a big industry with two factories and a sales force extending from New York to California.

All of the women agree that courage, willingness to work and a desire to serve have been important factors in their success. One of them whose career combines all three qualities is that of Miss Alice Price of Englewood, N. J., whose sports wear manufactory gives local women a chance to earn their own livelihood. Miss Price had a good position with a New York dress house which offered a certain future, but she left it when a wealthy friend proposed that they go into business in Englewood to furnish local employment for women. After unsuccessfully starting the manufacture of evening gowns the new firm turned to sports wear and now Miss Price heads a business whose products are sold throughout the country and declares that "success or failure in business depends not so much on capacity as upon attitude."

TAMMANY CUTS TAXES OF RICH, IS NEW CHARGE

La Guardia Asserts \$75,000,000 Burden Is Shifted to Rent Payers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A wholesale tax "racket" involving an alleged \$75,000,000 in improper tax reductions on the \$16,000,000,000 assessed valuation of New York City real estate, has just been charged to Tammany Hall, and the administration of Mayor James J. Walker by Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion-Republican candidate for Mayor.

Mr. La Guardia declared that "the Walker Tammany tax racket operates on a city-wide basis," and that millions of dollars have gone into the pockets of "tax specialists and their political connections," with the result, he alleged, that powerful property owners, through favoritism and political influence, have been able to get ridiculously low assessments, penalizing industry and small-home owners for the benefit of land speculators.

taxation was jeopardized" by Tammany's system of shifting tax burdens from the shoulders of wealthy, influential taxpayers, and that the brutal of boosted assessments was being borne by rentpayers, consumers, and home owners, whose small properties had increased in assessment from 100 to 500 per cent.

"The city's taxing power under the present Walker administration," he continued, "is being used to intimidate business men and property owners; to destroy equality of taxation; to give one man a subsidized advantage over his next-door neighbor, and to destroy the protection which the law from its very origin intended to give to all taxpayers."

Mr. La Guardia made public a list containing 11 names of property owners, whom he declared had been highly favored and who were "but a few of the many which a small staff of investigators have compiled." Among these was that of a nationally known lawyer who has been active as attorney for the City of New York in important cases dealing with public utilities, a wealthy philanthropist who is one of the chief backers of the Walker administration and other well known men, both active and inactive in politics.

Mr. La Guardia cited New York's political history to prove that the present situation is not lacking in precedent.

"The term 'racket' may be new," he said, "but the technique is as old as Tammany. In 1846, property worth \$30,000,000 and owned by corporations and individuals favored by Tammany Hall escaped taxation entirely."

MEXICO DENIES OVERBURDENING OIL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that in the United States, Venezuela, Russia, Persia and other countries where oil is produced there has been a steady decrease in production from 1922 to 1923. The report rejects the argument that the fall in Mexican petroleum production is due to overproduction the world over as has been repeatedly asserted and cites figures to sustain this point.

The oil refinery business, according to the report, was in full bloom in 1922, when 15 refineries, with a daily capacity of 411,000 barrels, were in operation. Since then seven refineries have been dismantled. Four are idle at present and the other four are operating at 30 per cent of their capacity.

From 50,000 to 17,000
Half of the total number of employees in the petroleum industry are engaged in the refineries, according to the report, which adds that 50,000 men were employed in 1921 with an annual pay roll of 120,000,000 pesos. Last year 17,000 men were employed and received a yearly amount in salaries of 41,000,000 pesos. Under the chapter dealing with profits and losses the report stated

that 21 companies were engaged in the export of petroleum in 1922, representing 92 per cent of the total production that year.

Seven of these companies have closed down entirely and three more are in liquidation. "All without exception suffered heavy losses in the Mexico investments." Only five of the remaining eleven companies show any profit whatsoever in their operations according to the report.

Discussing the situation with the Monitor correspondent, Mr. Branch declared that the oil industry was "flat on its back" and that certain provisions of the new labor law, such as the increased indemnities provided for and the building of homes for workers, meant an increase of \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000, respectively, that the "depressed oil industry" would be called upon to meet.

Oil from any field in the world can now be delivered in New York cheaper than it can be from Mexico, Mr. Branch asserted. The subcommittee informed the oil men in discussing existing savings funds provided by the companies for their employees and social insurance provided for in the new code that it was not the intent of the law to enforce double obligations on the companies.

GAELIC TO BE STUDIED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—Study of Celtic languages and literature has received encouragement at Northwestern University through the establishment of a Gaelic fellowship for the current school year.

South Africa Levies Sugar Dumping Duty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WORCESTER, S. A.—The Government Gazette announces a dumping duty in the future will be levied on all sugar imported from the United States, in addition to the impost on German and Czechoslovakian sugar.

This is being done, it is said, in the public interest and will have the effect of shutting out almost completely all importations of foreign sugar and give Natal a monopoly of sales in the Union of South Africa.

The present import duty is 8s. per hundredweight, and the dumping duty will be an additional 4s. American imports last year amounted to nearly 5500 tons, valued at £77,000. About half the sugar imported is used for confectionery and the dumping duty notwithstanding, sweets manufacturers, it is said, will still have to buy from the United States.

N. C. GRANGE ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Reorganization of the National Grange in North Carolina has been effected, with Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, as state president. William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, and other prominent agriculturists, are affiliated with the organization and are giving it their support. More than 15 subordinate granges have been organized. The state meeting was held at Raleigh.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Friend's Baked Beans

LGE. CAN 24c

MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

LGE. CAN 21c

OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE

CAN 21c

RICH'S COCOA

8-OZ. CAN 23c

RINSES CLOTHES EASILY AND QUICKLY

RINSO

LGE. PKG. 18c

OAKITE

2 PKGS. 25c

PURE SOAP FOR THE TOILET OR FOR LAUNDRY USE

Octagon Soap

TOILET SOAP 3 BARS 23c

LAUNDRY SOAP 5 BARS 27c

QUICK COOK OR REGULAR!

QUAKER OATS

3 PKGS. 25c

A VERY LOW PRICE—A HIGH QUALITY COCOA

HERSHEY'S COCOA

2 8-OZ. PKGS. 25c

Unneedas & 5c Pkg. Crackers

6 PKGS. 25c

SMALL, LEAN—SMOKED IN STOCKINETTES

Armour's Star Hams

Listen to Armour's Radio Program Friday Eve., 10:30-11:00 on WEEI

LB. 31c

THE FINEST CORN THAT'S GROWN

WHITE MAINE CORN

2 CANS 29c

PURE VIRGIN ITALIAN OIL

OLIVE OIL

PT. CAN 49c

1/2 PT. CAN 25c

DELICIOUS ORANGE MARMALADE—MADE FROM SELECTED FRUIT

Pappy's Marmalade

1 LB. JAR 23c

PURE GRANULATED SUGAR AND VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP

TABLE SYRUP Finast

QT. 45c

PT. 23c

ADD TO VEGETABLES OR AS A SPREAD ON BREAD

SPREDIT A Very Special Price for Two Weeks

LB. CTN. 20c

RICHMOND PEACHES ARE LARGE, LUSCIOUS HALVES IN RICH SYRUP

PEACHES

LGE. CAN 19c

PRIZE BREAD

LGE. LOAF 8c

BENDORP'S COCOA

1/2 LB. CAN 33c

RICHMOND SWEET RELISH

16 OZ. BOT. 23c

PRUNE PLUMS

3 CANS 25c

SEEDLESS RAISINS

PKG. 10c

VELVET KISSES

LB. 25c

5c CANDIES & GUM

3 FOR 10c

JELLO All Flavors

3 PKGS. 25c

SUPER-SUDS

PKG. 9c

CRABMEAT

GEISHA or NAMCO NO. 1/2 CAN 35c

BAKING POWDER

RUMFORD'S LGE. CAN 32c

CHICKEN BROTH

ELMWOOD CAN 15c

BEAN HOLE BEANS

LGE. CAN 22c

PURE HONEY

4 OZ. JAR 10c

PEARL BARLEY Finast

PKG. 12c

NORWEGIAN SARDINES

CAN 10c

Home Maker's Manual

By MARY COLLINS

Starting this week, and every week hereafter, the First National Stores will give out in all stores throughout New England a sheet called "Home Maker's Manual"—it will contain many interesting recipes and household suggestions which will help make housework easier for every housewife.

From Ocean to Ocean

a constant supply of

OCEAN
SPRAY

CRANBERRY
SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.



Makes hundreds of
delicious dishes BETTER
Used wherever chocolate is
needed it imparts a delightful
flavor. Easiest to use most
economical. Try a can today!

A Truly New
England
Treat
MINCE
PIE!



... served at the first Thanksgiving in old Massachusetts—
—made by New England mothers and grandmothers for generations.
—now can be enjoyed by using Mince Meat as delicious as made years ago—without the work of preparing it.

Friends
New England
MINCE MEAT
"as good as Friend's Beans"

It can be bought from your grocer, or send 30c to us for full sized can postpaid. It comes ready to use.

Name:

Address:

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, BOSTON, MASS.

CORNELL LIGHT BUT HAS SPEED

Ithaca Coaches Hopeful but Real Experience and Stars Are Lacking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—After three weeks of preliminary practice, the Cornell football situation is taking definite shape. Indications are that the Red and White will be represented by a team somewhat lighter than last year, and containing relatively few men of major experience. On the other hand, there are indications that some of the new men will add a speed to the Red squad that has been lacking for several years. In other words, Cornell is more hopeful this year than in 1928, although it is freely admitted that the squad lacks outstanding stars. Its opening game resulted in a 60-0 victory over Clarkson.

The team is again in charge of Gilmore Doble, who has been head coach at Ithaca since 1920. He has as assistants T. F. Fennell '28, D. S. Bell '26, F. G. Wampler '29, Daniel J. Robinson '26 and E. P. Balderston '27. Robinson and Wampler are specialists with the freshmen. The team will miss a number of last year's letter men. The two regular ends of 1928, Wampler and D. N. Scholes '29, are gone. John F. Anderson '29, three years left tackle; Percis P. Kneen '29, center; J. D. Waterbury '29, guard; and R. R. Dietrich '29, back, are among the more prominent letter men not available this year.

The line has two men of experience. One is Capt. S. D. Wakeman '30, tackle, who is playing his third year on the varsity team. The other is Paul Lueder Jr. '31, Alexander won his letter last year as a second string end and Lueder was a squad end of fair promise. This pair has first call for wing positions. The other ends under consideration are: H. H. Rousseau Jr. '31, substitute tackle last year; J. C. Martinez '32, W. E. Borland '32, an end last year's freshman team; A. G. Al Jr. '31, a halfback last year; and several others.

Not Many Good Tackles There are not many outstanding tackles. James Wickham '30, better known as a member of the varsity track squad on which he showed promise in the weights, is likely to play opposite Captain Wakeman. M. F. Leonard '30, a squad tackle of last year, Nathan Rothstein '32, C. M.

52 YEARS OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE OF DEPENDABLE FLOWERS

S. Tidy & Son

Established 1877
Toronto's Oldest Retail Florist
79 KING STREET WEST
Phone Elgin 5476
TORONTO

Dunlop's
Limited

Choice Flowers
8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

"A big item in household science"

is the handling of the family wash problem. We have solved it for an ever-increasing number of Toronto housewives. Our work is very, very good and, furthermore, it is an actual money saving over the best of home methods. For these reasons, progressive women in this city are gradually succumbing gracefully to the inevitable and are removing "family wash" from the home, where it no longer belongs, to this laundry, which modern science has developed and courteous service has maintained. Our young ladies are waiting for you to phone—or stop any of our drivers on the street—for full information.

Lloydbrook 2161

Semi-Finished
LONDON TOWN WASH LAUNDRY & S. Tidy & Son

175 OSSINGTON AVENUE
TORONTO

Decorators

Both Interiors and Exteriors
Work requiring unusual ability is simplified in execution by our trained organization.

The W. J. BOLUS CO.
Limited
318 Yonge Street, Toronto

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

Martinez '31 and A. L. Larson '32 are other tackle prospects. Hunt is sure of the position as right guard and it is likely that John McGowan '31, who won his letter last year having played in several big games, will play left guard. Other guard candidates are J. P. Tattersfield '30, Bronson M. Collins '32, Harding Van Schaack '31 and several others.

The most likely man for center is W. S. Ibold '30, who played the position on the freshman team two years ago and was third-string center last year. In spring practice Doble used Ibold in the backfield, but he found it necessary this fall to send him back to the line. The second and third men for the position are J. E. Estabrook '32 and H. J. Eickert '32, members of the freshman team last fall.

Experienced Backfield

The backfield includes a number of men of experience. They are Howard S. Johnson '30, number four back for the last two seasons, and likely to hold the same place this year; Norman E. Scott '30, Maurice Johnson '30, J. J. Kanich '30, Miles R. Stevens '32, George H. Cornish '32, Irving V. Tulgar '32, C. T. Hoffman '31 and G. P. Davis '31.

For the first two weeks Doble's first backfield consisted of Stevens, Cornish, Tulgar and Johnson. Stevens was the best of the freshman backfield last year and Cornish and Tulgar were rugged linemen on the freshman team. Doble is using them behind the line because of their driving power and ruggedness. This combination, however, was broken up this week and a new one formed consisting of Johnson, Scott, Davis and L. M. Handelman '31, who played in the freshman backfield last year. Davies was one of the leaders on the freshman team in 1927 but a mishap kept him from varsity play last fall. Both Davies and Stevens are good kickers and passers and it is probable that Doble will make use of both of them. The remainder of the schedule:

Oct. 5—Niagara; 12—Hamden-Sidney; Princeton; Nov. 2—Columbia; 9—Western Reserve; 16—Dartmouth; 23—Pennsylvania; The Dartmouth and Pennsylvania games will be played away from home. The others are scheduled for Schoellkopf Field, Ithaca.

FALL ROWING GETS UNDER WAY AT YALE

DERBY, Conn.—Fall rowing began Monday for the Yale varsity. About 100 candidates reported to Capt. Augustus S. Blagden Jr. and Head Coach E. O. Leader. But only individual and pair-oar rowing work was given and most of the time was spent in checking up, personal condition and registration. Four crews will be organized to row until cold weather closes the fall drill.

As stroke Arthur Palmer is playing football, a new stroke or will be selected. John W. Blagden '31, brother of the captain, has had two seasons' preliminary experience and is a possibility.

COURSE DISTANCE FOUND SHORT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Outdoor motorboat races which set new records at the New England and Middle Atlantic States races here Sept. 29 and 30, received a setback Monday when officials of the Public Works Department of the city surveyed the two-and-a-half-mile course and found it to be short exactly one-half mile. The races were over the course twice, making a five-mile race, and these were one mile short of the right distance.

"Bredin's Bread is Best"

HAVE OUR salesmen call—and judge for yourself.

HILLCREST 5000
TORONTO

Enjoy Protected Milk

The Farmers Dairy
TORONTO

Phone Hill. 4400

Decorators

Both Interiors and Exteriors

Work requiring unusual ability is simplified in execution by our trained organization.

The W. J. BOLUS CO.
Limited
318 Yonge Street, Toronto

Society Brand
Clothes and Haberdashery

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

ALL OF 'BIG SIX' TO PLAY THIS WEEK-END

Two Face Freshmen, Others Have Strong Opposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—All of the six teams in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association get into action for the first time this week-end, though two of them meet only their freshmen. The outstanding feature of the opening session is a two-team invasion of the "Big Ten." Kansas State Agricultural College attacking Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., and University of Kansas visiting the championship University of Illinois eleven at Champaign, Ill.

University of Nebraska, the "Big Six" title defender, is to receive Southern Methodist University in what is a very important contest for the initial engagement. Iowa State College is host to a neighboring outfit, Grinnell College, which used to be on the big circuit. University of Missouri and University of Oklahoma try to gain some development at the expense of the freshmen squads.

With a new coach, D. S. Bible, who came from Texas Christian University, the Nebraska should know about what to expect from Southern Methodist, which operates out of Dallas, Tex. While the Cornhuskers lost most of the veteran stars who carried them to a championship last year, Coach Bible is expected to make a great deal out of the new candidates who have come forward in generous numbers. Capt. G. M. Farley '30, halfback, is leading the team. Southern Methodist did not look strong in its 30-0 loss to Howard Payne College last week.

Kansas State should make a good match for Purdue. Kansas State is to have its hands full at Illinois. The latter is a big obstacle for any team to meet in its first workout of the season, and a victory against the team would provide a surprise. Coach A. N. McMillan of Kansas State has a number of veterans, including Capt. A. H. Pyeaman '29, tackle, and with promising new candidates should make a good showing at Purdue, and has a good chance for a victory.

SERIES RESERVATIONS MAILED TO APPLICANTS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Official notification of their reservations for World Series tickets to the games in Philadelphia were in the mails today for 5000 applicants. The second batch of 5000 is to be mailed tonight and the final batch on Wednesday.

Approximately 27,000 of the 36,000 seats in Shibe Park will be taken care of by the letters. Robert G. Schroeder, secretary of the Athletics, said the letters notified the applicants for tickets to the series, starting on Friday, and present cash for the tickets. Checks will not be accepted.

"We have done everything in our power to keep the tickets falling into the hands of speculators," Schroeder said. "In cases where one man has written a number of letters for tickets, we have been able to check them and cross off his name if it was evident he was to clean up on a big order." Schroeder said he had handled more than 100,000 applications since Sept. 16.

Approximately 2500 bleacher seats at Shibe park will be placed on sale at the ball park each day of the series.

RODGINS ELECTED BY GREEN

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Lemuel G. Hodgkins, Worcester, Mass., was elected president of the Dartmouth Athletic Council at the annual meeting of the faculty, was chosen secretary here when that body approved the schedules for the football, basketball and swimming teams and selected the letter contests for the current athletic season. The football letter games were announced as Harvard, Yale, Brown and Cornell and the freshmen players will be awarded numerals for participation in the contests with the Harvard and Princeton freshmen teams and Cushing Academy. It was voted to award cross-country letters to runners winning points in the Cornell and Intercollegiate meets.

PENN ROWING PR. CUTE STARTS

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania started its rowing practice on the upper Schuylkill River Monday, a varsity and freshmen squad of more than 100 reporting to Coach Callow. The varsity crew, containing eight veterans, rowed to the head of the course. This combination finished the fourth, kept last June and gives Callow an excellent nucleus to start with.

NEW MOTORING RECORD

LONDON—Honorable Mrs. Joan Chetwind set up a new motoring record driving 996 miles in 12 hours on the Brooklands track. Her average speed was 82.97 miles per hour. Heavy rain fell toward evening which doubtless prevented 1,000 miles being reached.

Miss Puritan says:

I'll wash your curtains sweet, fresh and clean—and frame them true to size for

Puritan Laundry Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Kingsdale 5171 Toronto, Canada

A Fuel for Every Furnace

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL

Elgin 5453
88 King St. E., Toronto, Can.

Society Brand
Clothes and Haberdashery

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

French Antelope Handbags

have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

French Antelope Handbags

SIDELINES

HARVARD, Yale and Princeton open their 1929 football schedules this coming Saturday, and with their entrance into competition all the eastern games of prominence will be under way. Harvard meets Bates College, Princeton meets Amherst, and Yale takes on Vermont. Of the three, Princeton should get the better shot, since Bates and Vermont can hardly hope to prevail against Harvard or Yale.

The new fumble ruling indicates: from the games played so far this season, that plenty of confusion might be in store. It is almost instinctive for football players to gather up a loose ball and run, regardless of which side fumbled.

The "Big Ten" member has a rather unique doubleheader scheduled for this week-end, the 30-man Johns Hopkins facing Stevens Point Academy and the varsity, with reserves, entertaining the College eleven from the East to invade the campus of the "Big Ten."

It begins to look as if the forward pass would not be as effective a means of attack this year as has been the case in the past owing to the new rule regarding members of the attacking team crossing the line of scrimmage before the forward pass shall have value; but as a means of scoring, it has been used in the past and even then there was much uncertainty as to whether it was legal or not.

The Syracuse-Hobart game which was played at night by the successful Syracuse team, was a success in many ways. At night, night games may be all very well, but it is hard to imagine a game taking place at night. There would be too much confusion in the daytime.

There are a number of innovations in Yale football circles this fall. Adam Walsh, the Yale coach, is coaching the line coaches. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

The demand for tickets to New York University has been so high that the Violets have been forced to transfer their game with West Virginia Wesleyan from Iowa field to the Polo Grounds.

The promotion of William F. Trafford to the position of head coach at Harvard, recalls the record of his father, Perry Davis Trafford, who was the first Harvard varsity eleven to win a national championship in 1890 and 1891. The team of 1890 was the famous one captained by Arthur J. Cunniff which defeated the Yale team in 1890 and was the first Harvard varsity eleven to win a national championship in 1890 and 1891.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

It looks as if Williams would be the most promising candidate for the "Little Rock" gridiron honors this fall. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925. He is a Yale graduate and has been coaching the Yale football team since 1925.

WAY PREPARED FOR BUILDING NEW BOAT

Boston Yachtsmen Organize for Defense of Cup

Work of clearing a long shed at the yard of George Lawley & Son for Boston's yachting candidate for America's Cup defense against the Shamrock V was begun today, following the signing of a contract for a Class J knockabout from designs by Frank C. Payne.

The yacht, which is expected to be ready for delivery seven months hence, is being backed financially by nearly a score of Boston yachtsmen, who met Monday and appointed John S. Lawrence, Chandler Hovey and Designer Paul C. Newman as a committee to superintend the construction of the boat and arrange the details for its contests against the three other aspirants for international honors.

The Boston boat, a name for which is yet to be selected, will rate at the top of Class J, and will therefore be 65 feet on the waterline, 18 feet 6 inches beam and 765 square feet of canvas. She will be commanded by Capt. Gustave Olsen, a native of Mandal, Norway, who acted as mast head man on the Resolute in the cup races of 1920, and as sailing master on Mr. Lawrence's 40-footer Squaw and his schooner Advance. He has been in charge of Henry L. Maxwell's 50-footer Barbara during the past season.

The Boston cup defender will be built in the same shop in which the Vanitie was constructed 16 years ago, and by the same firm which built the Puritan and Mayflower in 1885 and 1886 and rigged the Volunteer in 1887. The three great Boston sloops which turned back the Genesta, Galatea and Thetis.

The new boat will be the first yachting cup defender from Boston since 1891 and the syndicate formed by the yachting enthusiasts of Boston will be the third on this side of the Atlantic. The three heads are veteran yachtsmen, assured Boston of a capable representative in the races against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V. Mr. Lawrence, Harvard '01, figured in the revolutionizing schooner, Mayflower, and Volunteer. He is a Harvard graduate, class of '12, and has been closely associated with yachting activities ever since.

COLUMBIA CREW PRACTICE Eighty candidates reported to Coach Richard J. Gifford Monday for the opening fall rowing practice at Columbia University, the largest squad that has ever reported for the season. A Green Mountain Conference record. He coached the 1925-26 basketball team while in college. Post will be assisted by Milton H. Aldrich, last year's men's coach, who was an instructor in the engineering college will prevent him from giving full time to track. Aldrich will have charge of cross-country this fall. Charles H. Mace of Middleburg, Mass., will captain track at the university this year with Olinio Martiniotti of Barre as manager.

CAPABLANCA STILL LEADS BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba retained his lead in the national chess masters' tournament Monday at the end of the sixth round. He defeated Monticelli of Italy in 47 moves. Dr. Saville Tartakover of France defeated Torres of Spain in 44 moves, and prevented the Cuban from increasing his lead.

BARONS LEAD IN DIXIE SERIES DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—A game in which the lead constantly changed hands the Birmingham Barons put on a strong finish in the Dixie Series, 5 to 4, Monday in the fifth game of the Dixie Series between the champions of the Southern Association and the Western League. Before Monday's game the score stood two all. To win the Dixie championship one team must capture four contests. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Birmingham 2 0 0 1 0 2 5 12 1
Dallas 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 8 1

Batteries—Caldwell and Gibson; Tauscher, Barnabe and Bischoff.

The record that the Boston last-place club hold will be maintained this year—that of not losing a single World Series. Local fans gain some inspiration from original statistics. The teams have been in five World Series.

James Hodson
Millers: Sole Manufacturers of "LARK" Self-Raising Flour
ROLLER FLOUR MILLS
ROBERTSBIDGE, SUSSEX
Please ask your Grocer for "LARK" Self-Raising Flour

James Hodson
NORTH END & GEORGE ST. CROYDON ENGLAND

Financial and General Advertising

The Secretarial Company and General Agency Ltd.
place their expert staff and wide experience of media in the service of financial and general advertisers. Special attention is given to the accounts and to new corners in the advertising field.

177/178 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C. 4, England. Tel. Central 6968

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Ellistone & Cavell
OXFORD, ENG.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Ellistone & Cavell
OXFORD,

CORNELL LIGHT BUT HAS SPEED

Ithaca Coaches Hopeful But Real Experience and Stars Are Lacking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—After three weeks of preliminary practice, the Cornell football situation is taking definite shape. Indications are that the Red and White will be represented by a team somewhat lighter than last year, and containing relatively few men of major experience. On the other hand, there are indications that some of the new men will add a speed to the Red squad that has been lacking for several years. In other words, Cornell is more hopeful this year than in 1928, although it is freely admitted that the squad lacks outstanding stars. Its opening game resulted in a 50-to-0 victory over Clarkson.

The team is again in charge of Gilman Doble, who has been head coach at Ithaca since 1920. He has as assistants T. F. Fennell '28, D. S. Bell '26, F. G. Wramplemeir '28, Daniel J. Robinson '26 and E. P. Balderson '27. Robinson and Wramplemeir are specializing with the freshmen. The team will miss a number of last year's letter men. The two regular ends of 1928, Wramplemeir and D. N. Scholes '28, are gone. John F. Anderson '28, three years left tackle, Ferris P. Kneen '28, center, J. D. Wadsworth '29, guard, and R. R. Dietrich '29, back, are among the more prominent letter men not available this year.

Not Many Good Tackles

There are not many outstanding tackles. James Wickham '30, better known as a member of the varsity track squad on which he showed promise in the weights, is likely to play opposite Captain Wakeman, M. F. Leonard '30, a squad tackle of last year, Nathan Rothstein '32, C. M.

52 YEARS OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE OF DEPENDABLE FLOWERS

S. Tidy & Son
Established 1877
Toronto's Oldest Retail Florist
79 KING STREET WEST
Phone Elgin 1776
TORONTO

Dunlop's
Limited
Choice Flowers
8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

"A big item in household science" is the handling of the family wash problem. We have solved it for an ever-increasing number of Toronto housewives. Our work is very, very good and, furthermore, it is an actual money saving over the best of home methods. For these reasons, progressive women in this city are gradually succumbing gracefully to the inevitable and are removing "family wash" from the home, where it no longer belongs, to this laundry, which modern science has developed and courteous service has maintained. Our young ladies are waiting for you to phone—or stop any of our drivers on the street—for full information.

Lloydbrook 2161

THE W. J. BOLUS CO.
Limited
318 Yonge Street, Toronto

Decorators
Both Interiors and Exteriors
Work requiring unusual ability is simplified in execution by our trained organization.

French Antelope Handbags
have the finish of panne velvet. In black they are more than ordinarily chic lined with grey moire, clasped with agate and marcasite or brilliants. \$5.50 to \$25.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Canada

Society Brand Clothes
and
Haberdashery
Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

Kendall's Umbrellas
Take your Kendall Umbrella with you on fine mornings as well as on wet ones.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

Kendall's Umbrellas
Take your Kendall Umbrella with you on fine mornings as well as on wet ones.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

Kendall's Umbrellas
Take your Kendall Umbrella with you on fine mornings as well as on wet ones.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

Kendall's Umbrellas
Take your Kendall Umbrella with you on fine mornings as well as on wet ones.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

Kendall's Umbrellas
Take your Kendall Umbrella with you on fine mornings as well as on wet ones.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

ALL OF 'BIG SIX' TO PLAY THIS WEEK-END

Two Face Freshmen, Others Have Strong Opposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—All of the six teams in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association get into action for the first time this week-end, though two of them meet only freshmen. The outstanding feature of the opening session is a two-team invasion of the "Big Ten" Kansas State Agricultural College attacking Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., and University of Kansas visiting the championship University of Illinois eleven at Champaign, Ill.

University of Nebraska, the "Big Six" title holder, is to receive Southern Methodist University in what is a very important contest for the initial engagement. Iowa State College is host to a neighboring outfit, Grinnell College, which used to be on the big circuit. University of Missouri and University of Oklahoma try to gain some development at the expense of the freshmen squads.

With a new coach, D. X. Bible, who came from Texas Christian University, the Nebraska squad should know about what to expect from Southern Methodist, which operates out of Dallas, Tex. While the Cornhuskers lost most of the veteran stars who carried them to a championship last year, Coach Bible is expected to make a great deal out of the new candidates who have come forward in generous numbers. Capt. G. M. Farley '30, halfback, is leading the team. Southern Methodist did not look strong in its last 13 tie with Howard Payne College last week.

Kansas State should make a good match for Purdue, which is expected to have its hands full at Illinois. The latter is a big obstacle for any team to meet in its first workout of the season. The Cornhuskers should know about what to expect from Southern Methodist, which operates out of Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 5—Niagara; 12—Hamden-Sidney; 13—Princeton; 14—Western Reserve; 15—Dartmouth; 16—Pennsylvania; 17—Dartmouth; 18—Pennsylvania; 19—Dartmouth; 20—Pennsylvania; 21—Dartmouth; 22—Pennsylvania; 23—Dartmouth; 24—Pennsylvania; 25—Dartmouth; 26—Pennsylvania; 27—Dartmouth; 28—Pennsylvania; 29—Dartmouth; 30—Pennsylvania; 31—Dartmouth; 32—Pennsylvania; 33—Dartmouth; 34—Pennsylvania; 35—Dartmouth; 36—Pennsylvania; 37—Dartmouth; 38—Pennsylvania; 39—Dartmouth; 40—Pennsylvania; 41—Dartmouth; 42—Pennsylvania; 43—Dartmouth; 44—Pennsylvania; 45—Dartmouth; 46—Pennsylvania; 47—Dartmouth; 48—Pennsylvania; 49—Dartmouth; 50—Pennsylvania; 51—Dartmouth; 52—Pennsylvania; 53—Dartmouth; 54—Pennsylvania; 55—Dartmouth; 56—Pennsylvania; 57—Dartmouth; 58—Pennsylvania; 59—Dartmouth; 60—Pennsylvania; 61—Dartmouth; 62—Pennsylvania; 63—Dartmouth; 64—Pennsylvania; 65—Dartmouth; 66—Pennsylvania; 67—Dartmouth; 68—Pennsylvania; 69—Dartmouth; 70—Pennsylvania; 71—Dartmouth; 72—Pennsylvania; 73—Dartmouth; 74—Pennsylvania; 75—Dartmouth; 76—Pennsylvania; 77—Dartmouth; 78—Pennsylvania; 79—Dartmouth; 80—Pennsylvania; 81—Dartmouth; 82—Pennsylvania; 83—Dartmouth; 84—Pennsylvania; 85—Dartmouth; 86—Pennsylvania; 87—Dartmouth; 88—Pennsylvania; 89—Dartmouth; 90—Pennsylvania; 91—Dartmouth; 92—Pennsylvania; 93—Dartmouth; 94—Pennsylvania; 95—Dartmouth; 96—Pennsylvania; 97—Dartmouth; 98—Pennsylvania; 99—Dartmouth; 100—Pennsylvania; 101—Dartmouth; 102—Pennsylvania; 103—Dartmouth; 104—Pennsylvania; 105—Dartmouth; 106—Pennsylvania; 107—Dartmouth; 108—Pennsylvania; 109—Dartmouth; 110—Pennsylvania; 111—Dartmouth; 112—Pennsylvania; 113—Dartmouth; 114—Pennsylvania; 115—Dartmouth; 116—Pennsylvania; 117—Dartmouth; 118—Pennsylvania; 119—Dartmouth; 120—Pennsylvania; 121—Dartmouth; 122—Pennsylvania; 123—Dartmouth; 124—Pennsylvania; 125—Dartmouth; 126—Pennsylvania; 127—Dartmouth; 128—Pennsylvania; 129—Dartmouth; 130—Pennsylvania; 131—Dartmouth; 132—Pennsylvania; 133—Dartmouth; 134—Pennsylvania; 135—Dartmouth; 136—Pennsylvania; 137—Dartmouth; 138—Pennsylvania; 139—Dartmouth; 140—Pennsylvania; 141—Dartmouth; 142—Pennsylvania; 143—Dartmouth; 144—Pennsylvania; 145—Dartmouth; 146—Pennsylvania; 147—Dartmouth; 148—Pennsylvania; 149—Dartmouth; 150—Pennsylvania; 151—Dartmouth; 152—Pennsylvania; 153—Dartmouth; 154—Pennsylvania; 155—Dartmouth; 156—Pennsylvania; 157—Dartmouth; 158—Pennsylvania; 159—Dartmouth; 160—Pennsylvania; 161—Dartmouth; 162—Pennsylvania; 163—Dartmouth; 164—Pennsylvania; 165—Dartmouth; 166—Pennsylvania; 167—Dartmouth; 168—Pennsylvania; 169—Dartmouth; 170—Pennsylvania; 171—Dartmouth; 172—Pennsylvania; 173—Dartmouth; 174—Pennsylvania; 175—Dartmouth; 176—Pennsylvania; 177—Dartmouth; 178—Pennsylvania; 179—Dartmouth; 180—Pennsylvania; 181—Dartmouth; 182—Pennsylvania; 183—Dartmouth; 184—Pennsylvania; 185—Dartmouth; 186—Pennsylvania; 187—Dartmouth; 188—Pennsylvania; 189—Dartmouth; 190—Pennsylvania; 191—Dartmouth; 192—Pennsylvania; 193—Dartmouth; 194—Pennsylvania; 195—Dartmouth; 196—Pennsylvania; 197—Dartmouth; 198—Pennsylvania; 199—Dartmouth; 200—Pennsylvania; 201—Dartmouth; 202—Pennsylvania; 203—Dartmouth; 204—Pennsylvania; 205—Dartmouth; 206—Pennsylvania; 207—Dartmouth; 208—Pennsylvania; 209—Dartmouth; 210—Pennsylvania; 211—Dartmouth; 212—Pennsylvania; 213—Dartmouth; 214—Pennsylvania; 215—Dartmouth; 216—Pennsylvania; 217—Dartmouth; 218—Pennsylvania; 219—Dartmouth; 220—Pennsylvania; 221—Dartmouth; 222—Pennsylvania; 223—Dartmouth; 224—Pennsylvania; 225—Dartmouth; 226—Pennsylvania; 227—Dartmouth; 228—Pennsylvania; 229—Dartmouth; 230—Pennsylvania; 231—Dartmouth; 232—Pennsylvania; 233—Dartmouth; 234—Pennsylvania; 235—Dartmouth; 236—Pennsylvania; 237—Dartmouth; 238—Pennsylvania; 239—Dartmouth; 240—Pennsylvania; 241—Dartmouth; 242—Pennsylvania; 243—Dartmouth; 244—Pennsylvania; 245—Dartmouth; 246—Pennsylvania; 247—Dartmouth; 248—Pennsylvania; 249—Dartmouth; 250—Pennsylvania; 251—Dartmouth; 252—Pennsylvania; 253—Dartmouth; 254—Pennsylvania; 255—Dartmouth; 256—Pennsylvania; 257—Dartmouth; 258—Pennsylvania; 259—Dartmouth; 260—Pennsylvania; 261—Dartmouth; 262—Pennsylvania; 263—Dartmouth; 264—Pennsylvania; 265—Dartmouth; 266—Pennsylvania; 267—Dartmouth; 268—Pennsylvania; 269—Dartmouth; 270—Pennsylvania; 271—Dartmouth; 272—Pennsylvania; 273—Dartmouth; 274—Pennsylvania; 275—Dartmouth; 276—Pennsylvania; 277—Dartmouth; 278—Pennsylvania; 279—Dartmouth; 280—Pennsylvania; 281—Dartmouth; 282—Pennsylvania; 283—Dartmouth; 284—Pennsylvania; 285—Dartmouth; 286—Pennsylvania; 287—Dartmouth; 288—Pennsylvania; 289—Dartmouth; 290—Pennsylvania; 291—Dartmouth; 292—Pennsylvania; 293—Dartmouth; 294—Pennsylvania; 295—Dartmouth; 296—Pennsylvania; 297—Dartmouth; 298—Pennsylvania; 299—Dartmouth; 300—Pennsylvania; 301—Dartmouth; 302—Pennsylvania; 303—Dartmouth; 304—Pennsylvania; 305—Dartmouth; 306—Pennsylvania; 307—Dartmouth; 308—Pennsylvania; 309—Dartmouth; 310—Pennsylvania; 311—Dartmouth; 312—Pennsylvania; 313—Dartmouth; 314—Pennsylvania; 315—Dartmouth; 316—Pennsylvania; 317—Dartmouth; 318—Pennsylvania; 319—Dartmouth; 320—Pennsylvania; 321—Dartmouth; 322—Pennsylvania; 323—Dartmouth; 324—Pennsylvania; 325—Dartmouth; 326—Pennsylvania; 327—Dartmouth; 328—Pennsylvania; 329—Dartmouth; 330—Pennsylvania; 331—Dartmouth; 332—Pennsylvania; 333—Dartmouth; 334—Pennsylvania; 335—Dartmouth; 336—Pennsylvania; 337—Dartmouth; 338—Pennsylvania; 339—Dartmouth; 340—Pennsylvania; 341—Dartmouth; 342—Pennsylvania; 343—Dartmouth; 344—Pennsylvania; 345—Dartmouth; 346—Pennsylvania; 347—Dartmouth; 348—Pennsylvania; 349—Dartmouth; 350—Pennsylvania; 351—Dartmouth; 352—Pennsylvania; 353—Dartmouth; 354—Pennsylvania; 355—Dartmouth; 356—Pennsylvania; 357—Dartmouth; 358—Pennsylvania; 359—Dartmouth; 360—Pennsylvania; 361—Dartmouth; 362—Pennsylvania; 363—Dartmouth; 364—Pennsylvania; 365—Dartmouth; 366—Pennsylvania; 367—Dartmouth; 368—Pennsylvania; 369—Dartmouth; 370—Pennsylvania; 371—Dartmouth; 372—Pennsylvania; 373—Dartmouth; 374—Pennsylvania; 375—Dartmouth; 376—Pennsylvania; 377—Dartmouth; 378—Pennsylvania; 379—Dartmouth; 380—Pennsylvania; 381—Dartmouth; 382—Pennsylvania; 383—Dartmouth; 384—Pennsylvania; 385—Dartmouth; 386—Pennsylvania; 387—Dartmouth; 388—Pennsylvania; 389—Dartmouth; 390—Pennsylvania; 391—Dartmouth; 392—Pennsylvania; 393—Dartmouth; 394—Pennsylvania; 395—Dartmouth; 396—Pennsylvania; 397—Dartmouth; 398—Pennsylvania; 399—Dartmouth; 400—Pennsylvania; 401—Dartmouth; 402—Pennsylvania; 403—Dartmouth; 404—Pennsylvania; 405—Dartmouth; 406—Pennsylvania; 407—Dartmouth; 408—Pennsylvania; 409—Dartmouth; 410—Pennsylvania; 411—Dartmouth; 412—Pennsylvania; 413—Dartmouth; 414—Pennsylvania; 415—Dartmouth; 416—Pennsylvania; 417—Dartmouth; 418—Pennsylvania; 419—Dartmouth; 420—Pennsylvania; 421—Dartmouth; 422—Pennsylvania; 423—Dartmouth; 424—Pennsylvania; 425—Dartmouth; 426—Pennsylvania; 427—Dartmouth; 428—Pennsylvania; 429—Dartmouth; 430—Pennsylvania; 431—Dartmouth; 432—Pennsylvania; 433—Dartmouth; 434—Pennsylvania; 435—Dartmouth; 436—Pennsylvania; 437—Dartmouth; 438—Pennsylvania; 439—Dartmouth; 440—Pennsylvania; 441—Dartmouth; 442—Pennsylvania; 443—Dartmouth; 444—Pennsylvania; 445—Dartmouth; 446—Pennsylvania; 447—Dartmouth; 448—Pennsylvania; 449—Dartmouth; 450—Pennsylvania; 451—Dartmouth; 452—Pennsylvania; 453—Dartmouth; 454—Pennsylvania; 455—Dartmouth; 456—Pennsylvania; 457—Dartmouth; 458—Pennsylvania; 459—Dartmouth; 460—Pennsylvania; 461—Dartmouth; 462—Pennsylvania; 463—Dartmouth; 464—Pennsylvania; 465—Dartmouth; 466—Pennsylvania; 467—Dartmouth; 468—Pennsylvania; 469—Dartmouth; 470—Pennsylvania; 471—Dartmouth; 472—Pennsylvania; 473—Dartmouth; 474—Pennsylvania; 475—Dartmouth; 476—Pennsylvania; 477—Dartmouth; 478—Pennsylvania; 479—Dartmouth; 480—Pennsylvania; 481—Dartmouth; 482—Pennsylvania; 483—Dartmouth; 484—Pennsylvania; 485—Dartmouth; 486—Pennsylvania; 487—Dartmouth; 488—Pennsylvania; 489—Dartmouth; 490—Pennsylvania; 491—Dartmouth; 492—Pennsylvania; 493—Dartmouth; 494—Pennsylvania; 495—Dartmouth; 496—Pennsylvania; 497—Dartmouth; 498—Pennsylvania; 499—Dartmouth; 500—Pennsylvania; 501—Dartmouth; 502—Pennsylvania; 503—Dartmouth; 504—Pennsylvania; 505—Dartmouth; 506—Pennsylvania; 507—Dartmouth; 508—Pennsylvania; 509—Dartmouth; 510—Pennsylvania; 511—Dartmouth; 512—Pennsylvania; 513—Dartmouth; 514—Pennsylvania; 515—Dartmouth; 516—Pennsylvania; 517—Dartmouth; 518—Pennsylvania; 519—Dartmouth; 520—Pennsylvania; 521—Dartmouth; 522—Pennsylvania; 523—Dartmouth; 524—Pennsylvania; 525—Dartmouth; 526—Pennsylvania; 527—Dartmouth; 528—Pennsylvania; 529—Dartmouth; 530—Pennsylvania; 531—Dartmouth; 532—Pennsylvania; 533—Dartmouth; 534—Pennsylvania; 535—Dartmouth; 536—Pennsylvania; 537—Dartmouth; 538—Pennsylvania; 539—Dartmouth; 540—Pennsylvania; 541—Dartmouth; 542—Pennsylvania; 543—Dartmouth; 544—Pennsylvania; 545—Dartmouth; 546—Pennsylvania; 547—Dartmouth; 548—Pennsylvania; 549—Dartmouth; 550—Pennsylvania; 551—Dartmouth; 552—Pennsylvania; 553—Dartmouth; 554—Pennsylvania; 555—Dartmouth; 556—Pennsylvania; 557—Dartmouth; 558—Pennsylvania; 559—Dartmouth; 560—Pennsylvania; 561—Dartmouth; 562—Pennsylvania; 563—Dartmouth; 564—Pennsylvania; 565—Dartmouth; 566—Pennsylvania; 567—Dartmouth; 568—Pennsylvania; 569—Dartmouth; 570—Pennsylvania; 571—Dartmouth; 572—Pennsylvania; 573—Dartmouth; 574—Pennsylvania; 575—Dartmouth; 576—Pennsylvania; 577—Dartmouth; 578—Pennsylvania; 579—Dartmouth; 580—Pennsylvania; 581—Dartmouth; 582—Pennsylvania; 583—Dartmouth; 584—Pennsylvania; 585—Dartmouth; 586—Pennsylvania; 587—Dartmouth; 588—Pennsylvania; 589—Dartmouth; 590—Pennsylvania; 591—Dartmouth; 592—Pennsylvania; 593—Dartmouth; 594—Pennsylvania; 595—Dartmouth; 596—Pennsylvania; 597—Dartmouth; 598—Pennsylvania; 599—Dartmouth; 600—Pennsylvania; 601—Dartmouth; 602—Pennsylvania; 603—Dartmouth; 604—Pennsylvania; 605—Dartmouth; 606—Pennsylvania; 607—Dartmouth; 608—Pennsylvania; 609—Dartmouth; 610—Pennsylvania; 611—Dartmouth; 612—Pennsylvania; 613—Dartmouth; 614—Pennsylvania; 615—Dartmouth; 616—Pennsylvania; 617—Dartmouth; 618—Pennsylvania; 619—Dartmouth; 620—Pennsylvania; 621—Dartmouth; 622—Pennsylvania; 623—Dartmouth; 624—Pennsylvania; 625—Dartmouth; 626—Pennsylvania; 627—Dartmouth; 628—Pennsylvania; 629—Dartmouth; 630—Pennsylvania; 631—Dartmouth; 632—Pennsylvania; 633—Dartmouth; 634—Pennsylvania; 635—Dartmouth; 636—Pennsylvania; 637—Dartmouth; 638—Pennsylvania; 639—Dartmouth; 640—Pennsylvania; 641—Dartmouth; 642—Pennsylvania; 643—Dartmouth; 644—Pennsylvania; 645—Dartmouth; 646—Pennsylvania; 647—Dartmouth; 648—Pennsylvania; 649—Dartmouth; 650—Pennsylvania; 651—Dartmouth; 652—Pennsylvania; 653—Dartmouth; 654—Pennsylvania; 655—Dartmouth; 656—Pennsylvania; 657—Dartmouth; 658—Pennsylvania; 659—Dartmouth; 660—Pennsylvania; 661—Dartmouth; 662—Pennsylvania; 663—Dartmouth; 664—Pennsylvania; 665—Dartmouth; 666—Pennsylvania; 667—Dartmouth; 668—Pennsylvania; 669—Dartmouth; 670—Pennsylvania; 671—Dartmouth; 672—Pennsylvania; 673—Dartmouth; 674—Pennsylvania; 675—Dartmouth; 676—Pennsylvania; 677—Dartmouth; 678—Pennsylvania; 679—Dartmouth; 680—Pennsylvania; 681—Dartmouth; 682—Pennsylvania; 683—Dartmouth; 684—Pennsylvania; 685—Dartmouth; 686—Pennsylvania; 687—Dartmouth; 688—Pennsylvania; 689—Dartmouth; 690—Pennsylvania; 691—Dartmouth; 692—Pennsylvania; 693—Dartmouth; 694—Pennsylvania; 695—Dartmouth; 696—Pennsylvania; 697—Dartmouth; 698—Pennsylvania; 699—Dartmouth; 700—Pennsylvania; 701—Dartmouth; 702—Pennsylvania; 703—Dartmouth; 704—Pennsylvania; 705—Dartmouth; 706—Pennsylvania; 707—Dartmouth; 708—Pennsylvania; 709—Dartmouth; 710—Pennsylvania; 711—Dartmouth; 712—Pennsylvania; 713—Dartmouth; 714—Pennsylvania; 715—Dartmouth; 716—Pennsylvania; 717—Dartmouth; 718—Pennsylvania; 719—Dartmouth; 720—Pennsylvania; 721—Dartmouth; 722—Pennsylvania; 723—Dartmouth; 724—Pennsylvania; 725—Dartmouth; 726—Pennsylvania; 727—Dartmouth; 728—Pennsylvania; 729—Dartmouth; 730—Pennsylvania; 731—Dartmouth; 732—Pennsylvania; 733—Dartmouth; 734—Pennsylvania; 735—Dartmouth; 736—Pennsylvania; 737—Dartmouth; 738—Pennsylvania; 739—Dartmouth; 740—Pennsylvania; 741—Dartmouth; 742—Pennsylvania; 743—Dartmouth; 744—Pennsylvania; 745—Dartmouth; 746—Pennsylvania; 747—Dartmouth; 748—Pennsylvania; 749—Dartmouth; 750—Pennsylvania; 751—Dartmouth; 752—Pennsylvania; 753—Dartmouth; 754—Pennsylvania; 755—Dartmouth; 756—Pennsylvania; 757—Dartmouth; 758—Pennsylvania; 759—Dartmouth; 760—Pennsylvania; 761—Dartmouth; 762—Pennsylvania; 763—Dartmouth; 764—Pennsylvania; 765—Dartmouth; 766—Pennsylvania; 767—Dartmouth; 768—Pennsylvania; 769—Dartmouth; 770—Pennsylvania; 771—Dartmouth; 772—Pennsylvania; 773—Dartmouth; 774—Pennsylvania; 775—Dartmouth; 776—Pennsylvania; 777—Dartmouth; 778—Pennsylvania; 779—Dartmouth; 780—Pennsylvania; 781—Dartmouth; 782—Pennsylvania; 783—Dartmouth; 784—Pennsylvania; 785—Dartmouth; 786—Pennsylvania; 787—Dartmouth; 788—Pennsylvania; 789—Dartmouth; 790—Pennsylvania; 791—Dartmouth; 792—Pennsylvania; 793—Dartmouth; 794—Pennsylvania; 795—Dartmouth; 796—Pennsylvania; 797—Dartmouth; 798—Pennsylvania; 799—Dartmouth; 800—Pennsylvania; 801—Dartmouth; 802—Pennsylvania; 803—Dartmouth; 804—Pennsylvania; 805—Dartmouth; 806—Pennsylvania; 807—Dartmouth; 808—Pennsylvania; 809—Dartmouth; 810—Pennsylvania; 811—Dartmouth; 812—Pennsylvania; 813—Dartmouth; 814—Pennsylvania; 815—Dartmouth; 816—Pennsylvania; 817—Dartmouth; 818—Pennsylvania; 819—Dartmouth; 820—Pennsylvania; 821—Dartmouth; 822—Pennsylvania; 823—Dartmouth; 824—Pennsylvania; 825—Dartmouth; 826—Pennsylvania; 827—Dartmouth; 828—Pennsylvania; 829—Dartmouth; 830—Pennsylvania; 831—Dartmouth; 832—Pennsylvania; 833—Dartmouth; 834—Pennsylvania; 835—Dartmouth; 836—Pennsylvania; 837—Dartmouth; 838—Pennsylvania; 839—Dartmouth; 840—Pennsylvania; 841—Dartmouth; 842—Pennsylvania; 843—Dartmouth; 844—Pennsylvania; 845—Dartmouth; 846—Pennsylvania; 847—Dartmouth; 848—Pennsylvania; 849—Dartmouth; 850—Pennsylvania; 851—Dartmouth; 852—Pennsylvania; 853—Dartmouth; 854—Pennsylvania; 855—Dartmouth; 856—Pennsylvania; 857—Dartmouth; 858—Pennsylvania; 859—Dartmouth; 860—Pennsylvania; 861—Dartmouth; 862—Pennsylvania; 863—Dartmouth; 864—Pennsylvania; 865—Dartmouth; 866—Pennsylvania; 867—Dartmouth; 868—Pennsylvania; 869—Dartmouth; 870—Pennsylvania; 871—Dartmouth; 872—Pennsylvania; 873—Dartmouth; 874—Pennsylvania; 875—Dartmouth; 876—Pennsylvania; 877—Dartmouth; 878—Pennsylvania; 879—Dartmouth; 880—Pennsylvania; 881—Dartmouth; 882—Pennsylvania; 883—Dartmouth; 884—Pennsylvania; 885—Dartmouth; 886—Pennsylvania; 887—Dartmouth; 888—Pennsylvania; 889—Dartmouth; 890—Pennsylvania; 891—Dartmouth; 892—Pennsylvania; 893—Dartmouth; 894—Pennsylvania; 895—Dartmouth; 896—Pennsylvania; 897—Dartmouth; 898—Pennsylvania; 899—Dartmouth; 900—Pennsylvania; 901—Dartmouth; 902—Pennsylvania; 903—Dartmouth; 904—Pennsylvania; 905—Dartmouth; 906—Pennsylvania; 907—Dartmouth; 908—Pennsylvania; 909—Dartmouth; 910—Pennsylvania; 911—Dartmouth; 912—Pennsylvania; 913—Dartmouth; 914—Pennsylvania; 915—Dartmouth; 916—Pennsylvania; 917—Dartmouth; 918—Pennsylvania; 919—Dartmouth; 920—Pennsylvania; 921—Dartmouth; 922—Pennsylvania; 923—Dartmouth; 924—Pennsylvania; 925—Dartmouth; 926—Pennsylvania; 927—Dartmouth; 928—Pennsylvania; 929—Dartmouth; 930—Pennsylvania; 931—Dartmouth; 932—Pennsylvania; 933—Dartmouth; 934—Pennsylvania; 935—Dartmouth; 936—Pennsylvania; 937—Dartmouth; 938—Pennsylvania; 939—Dartmouth; 940—Pennsylvania; 941—Dartmouth; 942—Pennsylvania; 943—Dartmouth; 944—Pennsylvania; 945—Dartmouth; 946—Pennsylvania; 947—Dartmouth; 948—Pennsylvania; 949—Dartmouth; 950—Pennsylvania; 951—Dartmouth; 952—Pennsylvania; 953—Dartmouth; 954—Pennsylvania; 955—Dartmouth; 956—Pennsylvania; 957—Dartmouth; 958—Pennsylvania; 959—Dartmouth; 960—Pennsylvania; 961—Dartmouth; 962—Pennsylvania; 963—Dartmouth; 964—Pennsylvania; 965—Dartmouth; 966—Pennsylvania; 967—Dartmouth; 968—Pennsylvania; 969—Dartmouth; 970—Pennsylvania; 971—Dartmouth; 972—Pennsylvania; 973—Dartmouth; 974—Pennsylvania; 975—Dartmouth; 976—Pennsylvania; 977—Dartmouth; 978—Pennsylvania; 979—Dartmouth; 980—Pennsylvania; 981—Dartmouth; 982—Pennsylvania; 983—Dartmouth; 984—Pennsylvania; 985—Dartmouth; 986—Pennsylvania; 987—Dartmouth; 988—Pennsylvania; 989—Dartmouth; 990—Pennsylvania; 991—Dartmouth; 992—Pennsylvania; 993—Dartmouth; 994—Pennsylvania; 995—Dartmouth; 996—Pennsylvania; 997—Dartmouth; 998—Pennsylvania; 999—Dartmouth; 1000—Pennsylvania; 1001—Dartmouth; 1002—Pennsylvania; 1003—Dartmouth; 1004—Pennsylvania; 1005—Dartmouth; 1006—Pennsylvania; 1007—Dartmouth; 1008—Pennsylvania; 1009—Dartmouth; 1010—Pennsylvania; 1011—Dartmouth; 1012—Pennsylvania; 1013—Dartmouth; 1014—Pennsylvania; 1015—Dartmouth; 1016—Pennsylvania; 1017—Dartmouth; 1018—Pennsylvania; 1019—Dartmouth; 1020—Pennsylvania; 1021—Dartmouth; 1022—Pennsylvania; 1023—Dartmouth; 1024—Pennsylvania; 1025—Dartmouth; 1026—Pennsylvania; 1027—Dartmouth; 1028—Pennsylvania; 1029—Dartmouth; 1030—Pennsylvania; 1031—Dartmouth; 1032—Pennsylvania; 1033—Dartmouth; 1034—Pennsylvania; 1035—Dartmouth; 1036—Pennsylvania; 1037—Dartmouth; 1038—Pennsylvania; 1039—Dartmouth; 1040—Pennsylvania; 1041—Dartmouth; 1042—Pennsylvania; 1043—Dartmouth; 1044—Pennsylvania; 1045—Dartmouth; 1046—Pennsylvania; 1047—Dartmouth; 1048—Pennsylvania; 1049—Dartmouth; 1050—Pennsylvania; 1051—Dartmouth; 1052—Pennsylvania; 1053—Dartmouth; 1054—Pennsylvania; 1055—Dartmouth; 1056—Pennsylvania; 1057—Dartmouth; 1058—Pennsylvania; 1059—Dartmouth; 1060—Pennsylvania; 1061—Dartmouth; 1062—Pennsylvania; 1063—Dartmouth; 1064—Pennsylvania; 1065—Dartmouth; 1066—Pennsylvania; 1067—Dartmouth; 1068—Pennsylvania; 1069—Dartmouth; 1070—Pennsylvania; 1071—Dartmouth; 1072—Pennsylvania; 1073—Dartmouth; 1074—Pennsylvania; 1075—Dartmouth; 1076—Pennsylvania; 1077—Dartmouth; 1078—Pennsylvania; 1079—Dartmouth; 1080—Pennsylvania; 1081—Dartmouth; 1082—Pennsylvania; 1083—Dartmouth; 1084—Pennsylvania; 1085—Dartmouth; 1086—Pennsylvania; 10

European Places and Personalities

(Continued from Page 1)

cut days of the peace negotiations, and in the period of his country's greatest trials, immediately after the disaster in Anatolia. While he talked I studied him.

A big man in every way, standing, I should judge, rather above six feet, broad of shoulder and notably erect, Eleutherios Venizelos differs notably from the Greek type with which Americans are familiar. But he is in fact a Cretan, a product of the farm, free in his youth from the dwarfing influences of town life. Just past 65, he carries his years lightly. A soldier, a revolutionist, a bandit, even, in his youthful days, according to the estimate of his critics, he attained in maturity the habits of thought and of action of a statesman.

Indeed, in those more eastern sections of Europe, in Italy almost as much as in Greece, and in the Balkan states, the statesman has, always been willing, to take up the sword; the soldier apt to use his military glory as the foundation for political power. Venizelos is a later edition of Garibaldi, with a touch of the political genius of Mazzini. His early life was given over to the struggle to restore Greek nationality and to break the rule of the Turks. It must have been the bitterest of blows for him to witness the wreck of Greek hopes for extension of Grecian power to the mainland of Asia Minor, and even the acquisition of Constantinople. But he has accepted the event with rare philosophy and has set himself assiduously to the task of building up a coherent nation out of the wreckage.

Flood of Refugees
"Greece," he said, "has seen her age-long aspirations shipwrecked in the catastrophe of Asia Minor, which suddenly uprooted from their homes, where they had been for over 3000 years, a large portion of the Greek Nation. Nevertheless Greece has sincerely adopted as final and definite its present territorial status. It has renounced all thought of vindictive retaliations, revenge. We accept our frontiers as now defined and are making a deserving effort to establish within them a coherent, prosperous, unified people."

"It is no easy task. We had suddenly, in the space of a few weeks, dumped on our shores something over 1,500,000 people—more than one-tenth of our total population. They were absolutely destitute and deeply impressed by the harsh treatment perpetrated upon their fellows by the enemy. Families were broken up. There were children without parents, wives without husbands. Few, if any, had anything left of their possessions except what they could carry in their hands."

"Consider for yourself what it would mean to the United States if a problem of similar proportions were presented to it. If more than 10,000,000 destitute people, of your own blood and language, were suddenly landed at your Atlantic ports, crying 'Help us or we perish!' you would have no greater task to discharge than had Greece in those calamitous days."

Premier Venizelos acquiesced in the assertion, frequently made in the Monitor, that in the ages to come the aid and absorption of the refugees by Greece would be looked upon by the world as no less a glory to that Na-

tion than the proudest achievements of the age of Pericles. But he expressed the highest sense of gratitude to the League of Nations for its assistance in negotiating the loans which made this possible, nor was he lacking in expressions of gratitude to the people of the United States for unofficial aid, liberally granted.

Problem Successfully Met
He felt that the most serious problems of the refugees were being successfully met. They were being established on farms, or inducted into industry in the towns, and were in a fair way of becoming generally self-supporting. Great public enterprises, such as the draining of the marshes back of Saloniki, the improvement of the harbor at the Pireus, and the building of a railway system for Athens were giving employment to the people and establishing new fields for future activities.

One could see by his conversation that he had relinquished all dreams of territorial expansion for his country, had determined to substitute the less spectacular but more enduring fruits of economic development for those of military glory. In every way this is an attainable ideal, for whether at home or abroad the Greek is industrious, thrifty, acquisitive. Those best qualified to him to witness the wreck of Greek hopes for extension of Grecian power to the mainland of Asia Minor, and even the acquisition of Constantinople. But he has accepted the event with rare philosophy and has set himself assiduously to the task of building up a coherent nation out of the wreckage.

The fact was apparent enough when I was in Constantinople five years ago. It has become even more evident since.

Mr. Venizelos was one of those who participated in drawing up the Covenant of the League of Nations. Few of them sit in that body today. He is convinced of the worth of the organization to the world and loses no opportunity to extol it. It will be recalled that during much of his tenure as premier, that country was governed by a military dictator, General Pangalos, who had seized office through a coup d'état. In his striving for power this dictator was with difficulty restrained from plunging his country, enfeebled as it was by the Turkish disaster, into a new war.

Narrow Escape From War
As Mr. Venizelos expresses it: "It is due to the timely action of the Council, acting under the high and decisive inspiration of its eminent President of the day, that my country owes the fact that it escaped from the infliction of a new war, which would have been brought about by the invasion of the territory of a neighboring country, ordered by a man who illegally held office in Greece."

General Pangalos, the dictator, is in exile on an island in the Aegean Sea. Venizelos, the statesman and lover of peace, is in power as the result of an overwhelming majority of the votes of his countrymen. I called his attention to the fact that the great weakness of Greece in the eyes of the rest of the world during the past 10 or 12 years has been its political instability. For some time six months was the maximum life of a government, and ex-premiers were almost as common on the streets of Athens as beggars—and that is saying a good deal. To this he assented, but expressed the belief that this period of uncertainty and political unrest is definitely ended.

These struggles have been largely over the form of government to be maintained, but the recent elections

left scarcely a trace of the old Monarchist Party. Indeed, one of the principal journalistic champions of the monarchy, after election, frankly abandoned the contest, saying that Greece had definitely chosen the republican form of government and it was the part of patriots to abandon further agitation for the monarchy.

While personal political ambition runs quite as high in Greece as in other nations, it is improbable that Greece will be able to maintain a republic with the strife between monarchy and republic thus concluded, there will be any return to the old anarchic conditions.

Prosperity and Progress Assured
Given reasonably stable political conditions and a determination to abandon all thought of territorial expansion or the reclamation of the lands which once were Greek, but to center all endeavors upon building up the economic structure of the nation within the limits guaranteed by the League of Nations, a future of prosperity and progress is assured to Greece. Those who know its people best say that the peasants are the most stable and industrious elements in the community. The exchange of populations in that part known as Macedonia, the expulsion of Turks and Bulgarians and the substitution for them of Greeks drawn from the great refugee population has resulted in giving to those sections a coherent, nationalistic population such as they have never before possessed.

Mr. Venizelos estimated the number of Greeks who have been resettled at over 400,000 and called attention to the fact that the treaty of Lausanne, despite very general criticism of it at the time of its adoption, had made possible not only the establishment of these wanderers in homes of their own, but had enabled Greece to bring back over 200,000 of her people whom the debacle in Anatolia had left as wandering outcasts in Turkish territory.

Foreign Policy of Peace
The domestic program of the Venizelian Government includes not only drainage, irrigation and afforestation of lands now barren, but a program of the encouragement of industries. The foreign policy will be one of friendship with neighboring nations and a hearty participation in all movements for general peace. "We are too small a nation," he says, "to exert any considerable influence on world affairs, but we can join others in any agreement for general harmony. As for our Balkan policy, the guarantee pact we have signed with Rumania and our agreement with Serbia, and the establishment of a free zone at Saloniki, gives assurance of a steady development of friendly ties with all neighboring nations."

Mr. Venizelos has frequently expressed his admiration for Benito Mussolini, and frequent conferences between the two rulers justify the conviction that no storm threatens in the relations of the two countries. It is quite true that the continued assertion of Italian ownership of islands of the Dodecanese is a source of irritation to the Greek people. The islands are almost wholly Greek in population and geographically are much more closely affiliated with Greece than with Italy. Probably for many years to come they will constitute one of those "irredenta" which the Versailles Covenant left plentiful for the rest of Europe, and which, to coin a word, might better be described as "irritata!"

Accepts Existing Conditions
A very distinguished Greek diplomat to whom I propounded a question as to the fate of the Dodecanese shrugged his shoulders, saying, "For the present we say and do nothing. But the life and the pulse of a nation are not measured in terms of years. In due time we shall bring our brethren of the islands back into the Greek fold."

Mr. Venizelos makes no such prediction. On the surface, at least, he accepts existing conditions and poses as a statesman as ordained for all time. If he has an arrière pensée, he keeps it firmly unexpressed.

One of the many super-enthusiastic

SHEARER DRAWS G. O. P. LEADERS INTO SHIP CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

Returning from Boston he met John Wesley Hill, considered to be an important Republican campaigner who, according to Mr. Shearer, assured him: "In all my 40 years I never saw one put over as good as this. You are really getting the Irish interested."

"Anti?" queried Mr. Shearer. "Pro-American I would call it."

"This stuff is along the same line you sent out from Geneva," Mr. Robinson said. "And you and the Republican committee sent it out as publicity matter to influence votes in the campaign?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Shearer admitted. "Drops Air of Mystery"

Mr. Allen's observation concerning the desirability of using him as a campaign speaker, Mr. Shearer said, was made in the presence of a group of newspaper men to whom he was introduced by Mr. Allen.

According to Mr. Shearer, the first public declaration he made of his connection with the shipbuilding case was made by him at a luncheon at Theodore Douglas Robinson, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, when he told him: "Well, the blow has fallen. I am going to work, meaning openly. Heretofore I have been the mystery man to all but England."

According to Mr. Shearer, Samuel Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, was "very insistent" that his association with them be kept a secret. His explanation for this was as follows:

"They felt that the pacifist influence in this country was so great, and as 26 Broadway—where John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s office is located—is connected in a way with the Bethlehem crowd, and as Ivy Lee is publicity agent for the Rockefeller family, and as for Mr. Rockefeller and the British Government, I assume they didn't want it known that I was employed by them."

"All this, plus the \$15,000,000 case that was pending in the Department of Justice, against Mr. Shearer, for profiteering, against Mr. Schwab, I imagine made them feel it was best to keep secret the fact that they were engaging in naval and merchant marine propaganda. I had no desire to keep it quiet, but obviously they did."

First Word of Difficulty
Mr. Shearer said that the first word he received of difficulty between him and the shipbuilders was in December, 1927, when he was called back to New York from Washington, where he had gone to establish himself as their agent, and was met at the station by a representative of the shipbuilders, Samuel Wakeman, who said to him: "You are the man who is supposed to be the shipbuilders' association. This man took him to a club where he met the shipbuilding executives."

biographers of the late Theodore Roosevelt once wrote a description of that statesman when he was about to be called to the Vice-Presidency. According to this description, the streets of Philadelphia crying, "We want Teddy!" The satirist "Tom" Platt, who believed that the surest way to obliterate the rising star of New York was to put him in the second place with McKinley, was pulling his wires and perfecting his intrigues.

Quietly Reading Thucydides
The friends of Roosevelt were particularly trying to arrest the nomination which they, too, felt would be but a step toward oblivion. In the hotel lobbies, delegates, journalists and innkeepers hangers-on of political conventions eagerly canvassed the situation. And where, meanwhile, was the subject of all this controversy? Relying his friends? Holding conferences? Building his fences? No. In a retired room of a quiet hotel, the Rough Rider, the popular idol, the predestined favorite of fortune, sat, oblivious to the turmoil without, quietly reading Thucydides in the original Greek!

American politicians have been apt to look upon this anecdote with cynical skepticism. Yet we find in the Greek statesman, peasant born, with all of Roosevelt's militant nature, ready and experienced with the sword, shrewd and resourceful of politics a touch of this same dilettante interest in the classics. For when driven from Athens, his life threatened, his home bombarded, his friends in jeopardy, he retired to his farm in Crete, there to engage himself in the preparation of a new edition of Thucydides in 15 volumes! I do not know how many volumes of this work have been completed. I do, however, feel confident that politically Mr. Venizelos is just opening a most important volume of his own life's history.

NEW YORK CITY
Emma Bruns
CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Sweets, Nuts, Cakes and Fresh, per pound, \$3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, \$1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Sweets and Candy, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.
"TASTING" IS INVITED
We have been serving readers of The Christian Science Monitor since 1904.
Mail Orders Filled
BLACKSTONE HOTEL
30 East 28th Street
Volunteer 1790
Between Madison and Park Ave.

and where Mr. Hunter and Frederick P. Palen, vice-president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, told him that "the Bethlehem crowd had been called on the 'mat' by Kellogg, and told by him to get rid of me or the suit against them would be pressed."

Mr. Palen, he declared, said to him: "Schwab doesn't want to be tagged with the charge of being behind big navy propaganda."

When told by the shipbuilders that he was "out" he turned on them, Mr. Shearer testified, and said: "Surely you are not going to make me suffer for your own mistake. You see, Hunter, in his enthusiasm over my work he has proposed that I be the speaker at the Navy Day dinner. Imagine the shipbuilders urging me as the Navy Day speaker. Well, Secretary Wilbur needed no more than that. That certainly was not what he wanted."

According to Mr. Shearer, when Mr. Hunter paid him the final installment in Washington on the \$25,000 that the shipbuilders had agreed to give him for his work in Geneva he told him "to go easy until this blows over." Mr. Shearer assumed he asserted that he would be "taken care of."

Has Had Varied Career
According to Mr. Shearer's enumeration in the course of his first day's testimony, he has over a period of many years been an actor, a cabaret and club singer in London, a horse follower in England and France, prize-fight promoter in Belgium, theatrical producer in London, torpedo boat inventor, an artist, a musician, a lobbyist, a propagandist, served in the United States Navy, both in enlisted and civilian capacity, was real estate operator in Florida, lecturer, author and has worked for newspapers.

While downstairs in a committee he was making his revelations concerning his relations and services with and for the shipbuilders who employed him, up on the Senate floor a plan was put into motion which will throw open to inquiry by a specially appointed committee the whole field of lobbying activities in Washington. Theodore E. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who offered a resolution to this purpose early this spring, called it from the table where it has rested and demanded its consideration "without further delay." The Shearer inquiry disclosure, and the widespread charges about the capital concerning lobbying on the tariff bill, Mr. Caraway declared, required an unlimited airing of the situation.

Intend to Carry This Through
James E. Watson, (R.) Senator from Indiana, "Republican floor leader and spokesman of the tariff bill," stated that the resolution, because he required an expenditure of funds, so to the audit and control committee for its consideration before being acted upon by the Senate. Mr. Caraway and the Democratic-Progressive coalition that is backing the inquiry agreed to abide by the Senate rules, but warned the opposition that they would not permit the resolution to be pigeon-holed.

It is known that the coalition views a sweeping lobby inquiry at this time as not only of great service in pressing the enacting of legislation regulating and controlling such lobbyists but as an effective counter move against the tariff bill. They are satisfied that sufficient evidence will be brought to light by the inquiry to show that the tariff lobby is so powerful as to impair seriously the standing of the bill.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Shearer disclosed two alleged items which had heretofore not been tapped by the investigation. He asserted that early this year he received \$5000 from William Fluke, chairman of the board of directors of the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation, one of the companies which contributed to his being sent to Geneva, to pay for his going to California to confer with William Randolph Hearst in connection with the four-day liner project advanced by the Trans-Oceanic Company.

As a result of his conferences with Mr. Hearst, he said, the latter had printed in all his papers a map, which Mr. Shearer said he obtained from the Navy Department, purporting to show how British naval bases controlled the world's sea routes. He also met Mr. Hearst's chief editorial writer and discussed the subject with him.

Told Kellogg Behind the Scenes
The second disclosure was the assertion by Mr. Shearer that E. R. Wilder, president of the Trans-Oceanic Company, had explained to him that the reason why the shipbuilders had severed their connection with him was because "Mr. Kellogg (former Secretary of State) had called the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on the carpet and told them to get rid of Shearer or the suit for \$15,000,000 against them would be pressed by the Government."

Mr. Shearer maintained that the

Bethlehem Steel Corporation dominated the shipbuilders' council. He averred that, despite the denial made to the committee by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he did not know Mr. Shearer and had never met him, that he did meet Mr. Schwab in his own office, and that Mr. Schwab, meeting him in a hotel lobby, had indicated to him that he "had been following my work and would take up my proposition."

"In the Bethlehem outfit," Mr. Shearer said, "Mr. Schwab passes it on to Mr. Grace, and he passes it on to Mr. Wakeman, and he passes it on to Mr. Homer, and then they say they don't remember what the other did. That is the system they use there."

The much discussed "Scotland Yard dossier," purporting to be a record from the English bureau relating to Mr. Shearer's activities in England and on the Continent, and which he said he took away from Albin Johnson, Geneva correspondent for the World, New York, was read into the record at the witness' instance. He asserted he wanted the matter "cleaned up for my family's sake. This document has been hanging over me every time I try to do something for the United States."

Explains Charges Against Him
Concerning an alleged jewelry larceny in which also was involved a professional pugilist, "Kid McCoy," in Ostend, in 1912, from the Princess of Thurm and Taxis, Mr. Shearer declared that he was implicated. He stated that he was acquainted with McCoy, and was in Ostend at the time trying to promote a pugilistic engagement for him.

Regarding a charge in the document that he was arrested for an alleged theft of a check of \$737 from a "Baron Seidlitz," Mr. Shearer offered in explanation that he was not a baron at all, but was his "betting commissioner" and that only \$125 was involved and the matter was satisfactorily settled.

As to other statements in the dossier that Mr. Shearer was associated with certain mentioned "notorious crooks," the witness emphatically denied that he knew the persons or had ever had anything to do with them.

"All I have to say about this document," Mr. Shearer observed, "is that the crux of the situation is in the last paragraph. It is unsigned. I have no desire to pursue it further if the committee don't. I am satisfied."

Despite his repeated vehement anti-British statements, Mr. Shearer, in the course of his testimony, indicated that, at least on two occasions, he had offered his services to the British Government. In 1914, following the declaration of war, he offered to serve the British Admiralty, and when, several years later, he invented the "one-man torpedo boat," he offered it both to the United States and to Great Britain.

Why He Kept Silent in Geneva

The witness' explanation as to why he kept silent in Geneva concerning his employment by the shipbuilders resulted in one of the most unusual phases of his testimony. He insisted that he had no reason or desire to keep the fact a secret, yet admitted that he had not informed anyone of the relationship.

Have You Reduced
your surplus fund in the savings bank during the summer?
If so, why not begin now to restore it?
Interest begins Oct. 10

75 Tremont St. Boston

and had denied, in one instance, that he was in the hire of a "steel company."

"Did you tell anyone in Geneva you had this contract with three shipbuilders?" he was asked. Mr. Shearer said he had not. Asked if anyone had inquired of him about the matter, he answered:

"I told Dr. Lindley Gordon in a letter I wrote to him to the church peace conference which was being held at Lake Como that I did not represent a steel company, and I did not."

In the Famous Niagara Paninula
The Spectator
Established 1840
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
"The Spectator" aims to be an independent, fearless newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service.

Explains Charges Against Him
Concerning an alleged jewelry larceny in which also was involved a professional pugilist, "Kid McCoy," in Ostend, in 1912, from the Princess of Thurm and Taxis, Mr. Shearer declared that he was implicated. He stated that he was acquainted with McCoy, and was in Ostend at the time trying to promote a pugilistic engagement for him.

Regarding a charge in the document that he was arrested for an alleged theft of a check of \$737 from a "Baron Seidlitz," Mr. Shearer offered in explanation that he was not a baron at all, but was his "betting commissioner" and that only \$125 was involved and the matter was satisfactorily settled.

As to other statements in the dossier that Mr. Shearer was associated with certain mentioned "notorious crooks," the witness emphatically denied that he knew the persons or had ever had anything to do with them.

"All I have to say about this document," Mr. Shearer observed, "is that the crux of the situation is in the last paragraph. It is unsigned. I have no desire to pursue it further if the committee don't. I am satisfied."

Despite his repeated vehement anti-British statements, Mr. Shearer, in the course of his testimony, indicated that, at least on two occasions, he had offered his services to the British Government. In 1914, following the declaration of war, he offered to serve the British Admiralty, and when, several years later, he invented the "one-man torpedo boat," he offered it both to the United States and to Great Britain.

Why He Kept Silent in Geneva

The witness' explanation as to why he kept silent in Geneva concerning his employment by the shipbuilders resulted in one of the most unusual phases of his testimony. He insisted that he had no reason or desire to keep the fact a secret, yet admitted that he had not informed anyone of the relationship.

Have You Reduced
your surplus fund in the savings bank during the summer?
If so, why not begin now to restore it?
Interest begins Oct. 10

75 Tremont St. Boston

The Kenmore
490 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON
Desirable one-, two- and three-room suites, with or without—transients' arrangements; quiet and home-like atmosphere.
We invite your inquiry.
GEORGIAN HOTEL CO., Props.



The "Wonder-Gift" Corner

A Modern Treasure Chest!

Visit our new jade and silver Gift Corner where colorful lamps are next door neighbors to triumph decorative elephants and desk pads from Morocco. Exquisite "Ship book ends" rest gracefully beside brass crocodiles whose mouths are wide and yawning. All sorts of novelties in the gift line.

STREET FLOOR

Chandler & Co.
Tremont at West

Camels' Wool Topcoats—\$110

Refined—beautiful—economical—those are the attributes of Scott & Company's CAMELS' WOOL TOPCOATS.

Delightful to touch—impressive to the eye—a joy to wear—camels' wool topcoats are the pride of our organization.

Satisfactory from every standpoint—a year-round coat, warm in cool weather, not burdensome in mild weather.

Tailored in our own Boston workrooms—in 14 shades, including natural—sold at the lowest price quoted in America for so much style and quality—\$110.

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

MAIN STORE—SUMMER STREET ENTRANCE

leaders in value
the Jordan shirt family
State Street . . . 2.50
Super Jordan . . 3.50
Import 5.00

State Street
the State Street, a sturdy white broad-cloth shirt made to our specifications in neckband and collar attached styles, popular for business wear.

Super Jordan
the "Super Jordan," a well tailored shirt of broad-cloth in white and colors (blue, grey and tan) a fine shirt with popular colors for the business and sports ensemble.

Import
an imported shirt in white collar attached and neckband styles made of the best English broadcloth to our special pattern and tailored abroad. Special features are a tie fastener and French double cuffs. Double cuffs in collar attached style as well as neckband. The collar is Pleated back to give extra fullness.

for instant telephone order service HUBbard 2700

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON



WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

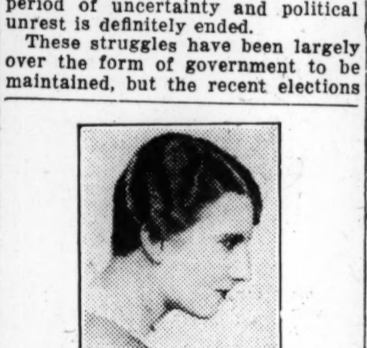
"Madame will see in the above type—the soft wave effect. This, to enhance the charm of the large eyes, the slender oval face, the retronose nose. . . These are just a little of the tips I show. I do not hide completely the forehead."

E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge. Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.

The cost of the Bob Distingue is \$1.25. Reshaping or cutting of long hair is \$2.50.

For appointments phone Plaza 5949

R. LOUIS
26 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK
Opposite Hotel Plaza
Creator of the Bob Distingue



ANTOINE

COIFFEUR DE DAMES
159 West 72nd Street, New York City
Phone: Trafalgar 7266, Susquehanna 4149



George Ira Everett

RADIO SOLOIST
—WJLB Every Sunday Afternoon
Vocal Teacher and Concert Artist
Students prepared for opera, concert and church work. Cultivate the latent qualities of your voice for self-expression and improvement. For appointment phone Calladonia 2710 or write Studio 516, Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57 St., New York.
Private and class instruction. Evening lessons.

UPHOLSTERING

Our thoroughly experienced upholsterers strip your furniture down to the very skeleton frame and work from the bottom up. We use only the newest and best of materials, new steel springs and the most modernistically designed tapestries or mohairs, brocatel velvets, jacquards, etc. of imported and domestic manufacture.

We actually remake your old furniture, repolish it and reupholster it to be as good as new.

OVERSTUFFED UPHOLSTERY DONE AT SPECIAL PRICES

SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
We go right into your home and measure and fit the slips there. Beautiful cretonnes or smart damask.

Write or Phone for Samples and Estimates.
MAIN PHONE TO ALL STORES
TREMONT 6015

IDEAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
4031 Third Ave. N. Y. TREMONT 6015
71 W. 125th St. N. Y. HARLEM 6000
22 Court St., Brooklyn N. Y.

Fur Coats

Remodeled
\$50 will remodel your old fur coat into a garment of the latest design. Maurice & Flint, formerly of Paris, will personally fit it to your figure, making it so gracefully and so becomingly that it will not be burdensome. This is an art that few possess. We have original ideas for combining your fur with cloth and creating an exquisite garment of the latest design.

MAURICE & FLINT
2875 Broadway (11th), New York
Monument 9664

Florida

On the following dates from ten A. M. to one P. M., and from four to seven P. M., Miss A. M. Fields will be at the Vanderbilt Hotel, to discuss with you, gratis, Hotel, Apartment and Home accommodations, or the sale or rental of the above.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to get direct contact, information and assistance in planning a winter in the warmth and sunshine of Florida.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
October 1, 2, and 3

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT WAVE \$5.00
Guaranteed Six Months
Supercurline Steam Wave
Is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all other electric waving methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving.

Supercurline
Paul E. Coire
87 W. 44th St., 3d Floor
NEW YORK
Branches: 488 Market St., PATTERSON, N. J.
Phone for appointment Murray Hill 6487-4
Open Monday and Thursday Evenings

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

- (1) MISTEN; (2) 600,000.
- The line between Irkutsk and Moscow, in Russia, which covers a distance of over 3000 miles.
- The refusal of the Government to pay a "living wage."
- Those that are already "dead," such as Sanscrit, Latin and classical Greek.
- Canute.

EDUCATIONAL

Oxford Man Writes Companion
Article to Mr. Pier's of Harvard

By HAROLD HOBSON

RECENTLY an article on university curricula by Arthur Staudenmann was reprinted in The Christian Science Monitor from the Harvard Graduate Magazine. Mr. Pier's argument was that a university student who is called upon to attend a French lecture at 11 a. m., to read English literature at noon, and to prepare a history thesis in the afternoon, is not likely to do the best work of which he is capable. Taking one's thoughts of literature in order to concentrate them on history, and off history in order to concentrate them on chemistry—and this is the sort of thing that the curricula of many universities require—leads in the aggregate to an enormous waste of time every year, and to a constant checking and pulling up of the student's thought-processes which is not conducive to the most satisfactory intellectual results.

Mr. Pier suggested that a remedy to the evil might be found if the student, instead of confusing himself by following four subjects simultaneously, devoted one undivided quarter of each year to the mastery of one particular course of reading. It may be helpful to observe that an alternative solution to the same problem is provided in the honors examinations of the English universities.

Meaning of British Honors

The exact meaning of a British Honors degree is not generally known even in England. When a young graduate of a British university announces that he has just taken his B. A. with honors, the natural thing to assume is that he has particularly distinguished himself in an examination which all the degree candidates of his year have taken. Nothing could be further removed from the truth. An Honors man is not a student who has come with flying colors through a test which the Pass man has barely succeeded in satisfying. He is a student who has taken an entirely different examination after following an entirely different course of reading. The distinction between the two is that the Pass man undergoes examination in four or five subjects, and the Honors man in only one. This means, of course, that the standard of the Honors degree—or at least the standard of high honors, which include the first and second classes—is very much more advanced than that of the Pass degree. So much is this so

that the most distinguished colleges in Oxford and Cambridge vigorously discontinue the admission of men who intend to read only for a Pass.

No Ill Effects From Dispersion

It is thus obvious that the Honors student of a British University—at any rate on the arts side—does not suffer from the ill effects of the dispersion of effort of which Mr. Pier speaks. If he reads history, he reads history and nothing else; chemistry, literature, foreign languages (except in so far as is necessary to the proper comprehension of his own particular subject), physics, mathematics, philosophy—all go by the board. He gives the whole of his working time to, and concentrates the whole of his efforts on making himself a competent historian. The advantages of this system of examination, as of all systems, are bought with a price. In this instance, it is the sacrifice of a wide general knowledge. But the best Honors men have many intellectual interests on the border line of their subject which they have ample opportunity of indulging. And concentration upon a single study makes the achievement of an unusually high standard possible, whilst insuring that intellectual "follow-through" which Mr. Pier rightly thinks is of such value.

The Honors examination for the B. A. Degree was first introduced at Oxford in 1802, principally as a result of the exertions of Evesleigh, Provost of Oriel. During the eighteenth century the examinations of the university had become utterly nominal and extremely foolish. When Eldon, later Lord Chancellor, graduated, he was asked who founded the university, and replied, "King Alfred." This was the examination in history. He passed the examination in theology by remembering that the Hebrew for "the place of a skull" is Golgotha. Nothing has done so much to raise the reputation of Oxford to its present exalted position as the reform of its examination system by the institution of Honors degrees.

Their defense from the charge of undue specialization is the recollection of the ultimate unity of knowledge. Culturally, it is better to have a fairly complete knowledge of a single subject than a smattering of several. And from the utilitarian standpoint it is important to remember that in mastering one subject, one acquires not only specialized knowledge, but a method of studying which can be applied to the acquirement of any body of information that later life makes necessary.

Working With Individual Child in Special School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Louis, Mo.

WITH the public schools of this country providing special classes for those to whom the usual course is not well adapted, and with a number of excellent private schools of the kind in the land, one looks forward to the time when special teaching will be supplied wherever needed. An English inspector has said: "There is not a child, not one child, but will have an opportunity of developing the good it apprehends even if it seems to him at first as incoherent as 'trees walking.'"

The very specialized nature of this work, however, will always make the success of any one school of immediate interest to others, and to the individual as well. Means and methods may not vary greatly, but the work of a school established 19 years ago may be regarded as based on permanent values. "Happiness and usefulness are birthrights of all," is the motto of this school, founded by a specially trained teacher, Mrs. Beatrice R. Henderson, in St. Louis in 1910, and now located in her home in a pleasant country district near Clayton, a suburb of the larger city.

Of the Henderson School, its founder says: "We approach the problems of educating those who are brought to us, with no preferred theory. We choose the good, and what is fitting to the case presented, from many theories. One procedure, however, has stood the test of time and use. The first concern of the teacher is to gain and hold the child's attention by giving him something he can do, then following this with what he cannot do." It is evident that as the latter becomes a thing he can do, a new starting point is won, while nothing would have been gained by beginning according to some preconceived idea of what he should be able to do at any given age.

Forsaking the Formal

This may require forsaking some tried, or merely formal, methods, as in the case of a little girl who seemed to find no meaning in figures, but who did learn to count by crocheting. Another who had not learned to talk at the usual age, said her first words when playing a game with her teacher. Two children, apparently unable to advance with the masses, were found one day reading a story together. The joy displayed at being able to do this, and to appreciate the story, was proof that some fetter had been broken. In one instance, a child had attended a special school for three years. Her mother was told that they could not teach her much unless she learned to talk. Later, in the Henderson School, she began to write simple words, from copy at first. Then she learned the sound of these as said by others, and to identify the words with objects,

and with meanings of their own. In short time she was able to write what she wanted on paper. This child learned to make her own undergarments, and each summer took home several pieces of other neat handiwork she had made. "And," said her mother, "the joy with which she backed her grip to return to the school each fall was an unspoken testimonial."

It is, therefore, not a cause for discouragement if a pupil does not readily grasp what even the special methods offer. By faithfully working downward, so to speak, to even simple things, a starting level is usually found in some one thing the child can do well.

While it is true that there is no fixed rule as to the best method to apply in any given case, experience has shown that certain methods are met frequently enough for the teacher to be prepared to cope with them.

There is the case of the special child who has been associated previously with children of every way normal for their age. Perhaps he has been retained too long in a large class before it was clear to those responsible that individual instruction would be better. There is a general opinion that continued association with more advanced children tends to aid the development of the special child, but this is not true in any considerable degree. The tendency in home teaching, and sometimes in group teaching, seems to be to accept work poorly done, rather than to risk discouraging the child by rejecting it. The pupil becomes content with an appearance of education only. Thus, no fact of his own he is misled as to what he is actually learning.

Must Be Thorough

It is true, one must avoid discouraging a pupil. But one must, with almost infinite patience, adhere to the rule of thoroughness, and completion of the task at hand before going to the next. It required about two months for one young girl willingly to accept the fact that she had not mastered work in which she was said to be proficient. Once accepting this, she began to make con-

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Indiana Business College
Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Colfax, Ellettsburg, Richmond, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Ellettsburg, Business, stenographic, secretarial and accounting courses. For Budget of Employment Department. For Budget of Information, see, write or telephone MISS MACGREGOR, International Hall, 225 Westbourne Grove, Park Square, London, W., or 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
Thirty-fourth Year
Learn Gregg Shorthand—the shorthand that won six World's Championships for speed and accuracy. Also Accounting and Allied Commercial Courses.
Day School enrolls only high school graduates or equivalent. No restrictions in the Evening School.
FREE BOOK OF FACTS
225 Westbourne Avenue, North Chicago, Illinois
Phone State 1981

Parker-Goddard Individual Secretarial School
THE SCHOOL OF RESULTS
428 FIFTEENTH STREET
Edgar Barber Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
Telephone GL 6622

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS
Learn Gregg Shorthand—the shorthand that won six World's Championships for speed and accuracy. Also Accounting and Allied Commercial Courses.
Day School enrolls only high school graduates or equivalent. No restrictions in the Evening School.
FREE BOOK OF FACTS
225 Westbourne Avenue, North Chicago, Illinois
Phone State 1981

Mayfair School
Principal—FLORA M. FAIRBAIN
(Singing & Acting) DAPHNE JAY
(Singing & Acting) The complete school for the Theatre with Day School attached.
Training of Teachers, Modern Ballroom, Children's Amateur Classes, For Prospects Apply: MISS MACGREGOR, International Hall, 225 Westbourne Grove, Park Square, London, W., or 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

St. Gothard School
CHESHUNT, HERTS, ENGLAND
Day and Boarding School for full or weekly boarders, 12 miles north of London. Delightful grounds, modern buildings. Large old-fashioned garden. Own fruit and vegetables. First-class modern education, with home life. Individual care and tuition. Pupils prepared for examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals.

BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
(Girls 9-18. Nursery School attached.)
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, between Evesham and Bexhill. A well-known Elizabethan mansion, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernized and adapted to the use of young people.

PROGRESS
The School stands for the best of old-fashioned things: the country-side, home-life, service to one generation; and for the best of the new: faith, clear thought and courage in seeking to meet modern needs.



Story-Hour Boys and Girls Who Have Come to the Mid-Week Club of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to Play the Game of a Voyage Around the World on "The Silver Moon." Each Choosing a Country for Treasure-Hunting in Art. The Story Hour Proper is Conducted on Saturdays and Sundays.

Story Hours That Strap Art
to the Bundle of School Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

CHILDREN love heroes. Poring over his history book, the boy's heart skips a beat in admiration of Paul Revere dashing on a galloping black horse through the still blacker night; the girl likes to think of Molly Pitcher for her sportsmanship and Queen Isabella selling her jewels. But every boy and girl votes Joan of Arc the most romantic, the most thrilling, one of the most daring characters in all history.

The Chandler Story Hours for Boys and Girls, given by Anna Curtis Chandler every Saturday and Sunday from September to May at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, are being conducted this year with this child's devotion to Joan of Arc in view, and incidentally to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Joan's eventual career from 1412 to 1431. The hours opened on September 23 with the story, "Joan, the Victorious Maid of Orleans," and the Maid of Orleans will also be the principal figure in another story, "Cathedral Builders of Rheims." Where, Joan Crowned Her King? Illustrated by slides and songs of the century. Then those stories cast in medieval settings.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, are being conducted this year with this child's devotion to Joan of Arc in view, and incidentally to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Joan's eventual career from 1412 to 1431. The hours opened on September 23 with the story, "Joan, the Victorious Maid of Orleans," and the Maid of Orleans will also be the principal figure in another story, "Cathedral Builders of Rheims." Where, Joan Crowned Her King? Illustrated by slides and songs of the century. Then those stories cast in medieval settings.



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Little Manikin Illustrative of the Costume of a Lady of the Court of the Fifteenth Century, France, or the Time of Joan of Arc.

things will bear incidental reference to Joan from time to time. Miss Chandler wears a special costume to illustrate each story; her Joan of Arc wardrobe is an odd collection of velvet shoes, veiled and horned head-dresses and jeweled bodices.

The point of the story hours is to strap art to the bundle of school books, to form an indissoluble partnership between art and school work, to make it an exponent of history, geography, science, literature, etc., by introducing it through the child's agency of a vivid story as it colors these subjects.

Pilgrims may mean only two little

SCHOOLS—European
OAKLANDS
IKLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Boarding School for Girls
For full particulars apply to the Principals
Next term commences Sept. 24, 1929

Sherbrook School
NORTHWOOD, BUXTON
Derbyshire, England
A boarding school for girls, with exceptional facilities, firmly based upon the highest Educational plan, with great natural advantages in its lovely Country House and ideal surroundings. A happy home life is achieved. The Spring term commenced with a 20% increase in the number of pupils—indication of recommendation by parents.

Write for particulars from the Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton, Derbyshire, England.
Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

St. Gothard School
CHESHUNT, HERTS, ENGLAND
Day and Boarding School for full or weekly boarders, 12 miles north of London. Delightful grounds, modern buildings. Large old-fashioned garden. Own fruit and vegetables. First-class modern education, with home life. Individual care and tuition. Pupils prepared for examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals.

BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
(Girls 9-18. Nursery School attached.)
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, between Evesham and Bexhill. A well-known Elizabethan mansion, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernized and adapted to the use of young people.

PROGRESS
The School stands for the best of old-fashioned things: the country-side, home-life, service to one generation; and for the best of the new: faith, clear thought and courage in seeking to meet modern needs.

SCHOOLS—European
OAKLANDS
IKLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Boarding School for Girls
For full particulars apply to the Principals
Next term commences Sept. 24, 1929

Sherbrook School
NORTHWOOD, BUXTON
Derbyshire, England
A boarding school for girls, with exceptional facilities, firmly based upon the highest Educational plan, with great natural advantages in its lovely Country House and ideal surroundings. A happy home life is achieved. The Spring term commenced with a 20% increase in the number of pupils—indication of recommendation by parents.

Write for particulars from the Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton, Derbyshire, England.
Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

St. Gothard School
CHESHUNT, HERTS, ENGLAND
Day and Boarding School for full or weekly boarders, 12 miles north of London. Delightful grounds, modern buildings. Large old-fashioned garden. Own fruit and vegetables. First-class modern education, with home life. Individual care and tuition. Pupils prepared for examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals.

BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
(Girls 9-18. Nursery School attached.)
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, between Evesham and Bexhill. A well-known Elizabethan mansion, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernized and adapted to the use of young people.

PROGRESS
The School stands for the best of old-fashioned things: the country-side, home-life, service to one generation; and for the best of the new: faith, clear thought and courage in seeking to meet modern needs.

SCHOOLS—European
OAKLANDS
IKLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Boarding School for Girls
For full particulars apply to the Principals
Next term commences Sept. 24, 1929

Sherbrook School
NORTHWOOD, BUXTON
Derbyshire, England
A boarding school for girls, with exceptional facilities, firmly based upon the highest Educational plan, with great natural advantages in its lovely Country House and ideal surroundings. A happy home life is achieved. The Spring term commenced with a 20% increase in the number of pupils—indication of recommendation by parents.

Write for particulars from the Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton, Derbyshire, England.
Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

St. Gothard School
CHESHUNT, HERTS, ENGLAND
Day and Boarding School for full or weekly boarders, 12 miles north of London. Delightful grounds, modern buildings. Large old-fashioned garden. Own fruit and vegetables. First-class modern education, with home life. Individual care and tuition. Pupils prepared for examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals.

BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
(Girls 9-18. Nursery School attached.)
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, between Evesham and Bexhill. A well-known Elizabethan mansion, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernized and adapted to the use of young people.

women in bonnets crossing a snowy field on their way to church in the American history book; but in their narrative of their famous landing on



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Plymouth Rock, after the stormy voyage on the Mayflower, the two little women are transformed with interest for a child when the story, "An Expedition From the Pilgrims," also emphasizes the art of that austere period of pre-Colonial days, the lace, old musical instruments, paintings, statues, tapestries, arms and armor and furniture.

Significantly, when the literature teacher requests her class to memorize extracts from the Gettysburg Address, the story hour leaves the more solid passages by making the speech an issue with the varying forms of art surrounding the bitter incidents of the Civil War by such a story as "On the Battlefield of Gettysburg." Upon occasion Miss Chandler selects a few children to assist her at a story hour. They pose in costume from memory to impersonate groups in famous paintings, tapestries, etc.

Miss Chandler is especially adapted

SCHOOLS—European
The Hill School
MALVERN, ENGLAND
A boarding school for boys, situated amid naturally beautiful surroundings, where the highest ideals of education are maintained.
Principal: L. Fitzgerald Lyster, B. A. Cantab

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
St. Ives, Hants, England
Home School. Modern Education. Moderate Terms.
For full particulars apply to the Principals: MISS H. PATRICK.

Paxton Park
A First Class Individual School Near Cambridge University for Boys and Girls from Home and Abroad
AGES 6 TO 18 YEARS
English Home Life amidst ideal surroundings
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, ENGLAND

For full particulars apply to the Principals
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Grange
BUXTON, ENGLAND
A Well-Known Boarding School for Girls.
The School was established 50 years ago, and possesses ideal facilities for a thorough education in all branches.
Regular successes in School Certificate and Matriculation examinations, also in Art, Music, Education, Dancing, Games and Swimming. The teaching throughout the school is in the hands of specialist mistresses.
Separate Domestic Science branch for senior girls, giving a thorough training in Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, and Household Management, under a qualified mistress.
Write for Prospectus to the Principal: MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L.R.A.M.

Clear View
264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2688

The Parent

Kackley, Kan.

Dear Friends:

It has been nearly two years since I have contributed to the columns of The Parent. However, I appreciate very much its service. I enjoyed the letter from Mrs. W. D. P. of Los Angeles of today's issue. I noticed she invited advice concerning children's play. She speaks of children in her neighborhood wishing to play war, pirates, robbers, etc., asking if anyone has solved the problem.

As a former teacher, and as mother of six, I hope I can throw some light on the problem. About 15 years ago I was in teacher's training in a Nebraska college. We studied children and their habits in child study, and organized play. The instructor of men class pointed out to students that children individually live through the history of the race in their play. He made an appeal to each student teacher to eliminate all tendencies that manifest barbarism.

As a mother (in later years) I began to approach the problem spiritually. I took for my first consideration "My Book-House" by Olive Beaupré Miller. I followed faithfully her instructions to parents in Book VI.

When the child reached the age of three I added to my educational method the little verses of "Blossoms on the Straight Ahead Road," by Genevieve Thomas Wheeler. The latter to me seems very necessary to moral and religious training. It is a modern way of saying to the child the essence of the Ten Commandments, without any idea of a preachment.

I usually set aside an hour before their bedtime prayer.

I later added Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. As the children grow older, I have noticed they depend more upon themselves for instruction. They have books and magazines for their mental food. The youngest boy of four has been manifesting the cowboy, gunman. But he is so loving and unharmed about it. I let him alone until I know something better to present. Robin Hood, Sir Ivanhoe, will some day be of interest to him. In the meantime the dream will vanish. I have seen it vanish in the others. I should be glad to answer anyone in further detail.

(Mrs.) H. M. F.

Mothers' Club of Buenos Aires
The Mothers' Club of Buenos Aires is one of that city's most noteworthy institutions. It was organized about 20 years ago by a group of women active in social work. Dr. Ernestina

Lopez de Nelson was for many years at the head of it, and is still an active member. The present head is Mrs. Lucia B. de Hyllon Scott.

The club aims to help mothers and children. It gives its services to any mother who needs them, without regard to her race, creed or moral standing. Any expectant mother who notifies the club that she cannot provide proper equipment for her baby receives, free of charge, a substantial wicker cradle, with a mosquito netting, mattress, pillow, sheets and pillow cases, a blanket and a rubber sheet; also 58 garments—all that the child will need for some time. The clothing is exquisitely made, much of it by young girls who love to dress dolls, and who also like to feel that they are co-operating with the club. When any article is outgrown it is to be returned, if still serviceable, so that it may be used again. This also enables the mothers to feel that they are co-operating with the club.

Every year the club holds a "Baby Week" during which intensive instruction on the care of children is given by lectures, exhibits, posters, practical demonstrations in child care, and the awarding of prizes. Mothers from the poorer sections of the city are entertained in some beautiful spot of Buenos Aires. The club has held four exhibitions, and for the past seven years has had a permanent exhibit, which is periodically renewed.

It issues a great number and variety of pamphlets. One, "El Pichon Humano" (The Human Nestling), is a manual for mothers, in simple language and profusely illustrated, explaining the proper care of children. Another pamphlet gives recipes for food suitable for children; another, patterns for babies' clothes; another, a directory of all the places in Buenos Aires where the city supplies free help of different kinds. One leaflet is addressed "To the Immigrant Mother"; one "To the Baby's Father"; another "To the Baby's Brothers and Sisters"; and some deal with good citizenship.

The Mothers' Club of Buenos Aires has helped to organize Baby Weeks in other cities besides sending its pamphlets to the governments of all the provinces of Argentina, and its ideas are spreading through South America.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

SCHOOLS—United States
Kenmore School
FIVE MILES FROM BOSTON
Country boarding and day school for girls and boys. Lower School—Thorough training in elementary branches. Upper School—College preparation, and general courses. Ample facilities for out-door recreation. For booklet address Box C, 419 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.

SCHOOLS—United States
Berkeley Hall School
300 N. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Telephone Oxford 6814
A school for boys and girls from Kindergarten to the Tenth Grade. Boarding Department for Girls. Full term opens September 17. This Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley Irving School
A SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE
50th Year. Small classes. Thorough instruction. Prepares for college or business. Swimming pool. Gymnasium. Physical training. Outing classes. School bus. Applications received now. Booklet on request.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster
311 West 83rd Street, NEW YORK
Tel. Endicott 5639

Interior Decoration
FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE
Period and Modernistic styles, color harmony, draperies and all fundamentals. Personal instruction by New York decorators
RESIDENT DAY CLASSES start Feb. 3rd. Send for Catalog 142
HOME STUDY COURSE starts at once. Send for Catalog 180

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Modeling Miniature Gardens and Old-World Bouquets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
At the Claridge Gallery in London Mrs. Sybil Pitman has recently held an exhibition of her cleverly modeled flower bouquets and miniature gardens, and in response to a request she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how she came to think of and develop this original craft.

She has drawn ever since she can remember and has studied art in both Paris and Edinburgh.

"About three years ago," she said, "I was going to take up portrait painting seriously when my husband, who is a soldier, was ordered to the Rhine, where we were stationed for two years. I tried modeling in clay little flowers for tiny pots, just as an experiment, and every two months I used to bring over boxes of them to England and sell them to the shops. Then it occurred to me, 'Why not do little landscapes and corners of gardens?' About a year and a half ago I started making big flowers, some cut from sheet metal and some modeled, and these I sold straight off."

On a Professional Basis
So great is the demand for the charming little glimpses of gay gardens and big bouquets of flowers, which recall the fashionable old Dutch flower pictures, that Mrs. Pitman had to refuse a good many orders in order to be able to collect enough examples of her work for her exhibition. She is nevertheless a very quick worker and on her own admission it is amazing what she can get through. She works every morning and the only social activity she has had to give up is tournament tennis.

The miniature gardens are set in delightful pottery pans generally of Chinese or Japanese origin, though Mrs. Pitman also uses delicately colored crackle bowls, chosen to har-

monize with the scheme of the garden. Each garden piece and landscape is named. One, "The Garden Gate," has a wrought-iron gate with a tiny path leading up to it bordered with purple irises, blue lupins, and poppies.

"I have a genius of a blacksmith to do my gates," said Mrs. Pitman. "I design them, and he makes them."

Special Designs
"Spring" is a Chinese pan raised on little feet. The pan is soft green patterned with dull pink flowers and in it are planted an apple tree covered with pink blossoms, and diminutive yellow daffodils and bluebells which spring up beneath. A round white crackle bowl has another apple tree in it and lovely mauve and blue irises as well. The latter were evidently a reminiscence of her sojourn in Germany, for Mrs. Pitman said that she had never seen anything like the colors of the irises there.

A colorful scheme is developed in a corner of a garden. Here grows a big mauve rhododendron, and iris is planted at the edge of a pond which is surrounded by rocks and has a lily floating on it.

"The rocks I got in the west of Scotland," Mrs. Pitman said. "I go down the loch in a boat and chip off bits and bring back sackfuls in the car." On the edge of the loch is her father's home and Mrs. Pitman has many charming water color sketches of the district, some of which were seen at her recent exhibition.

In a dull gray-blue Japanese pan was a little bit of scenery in miniature called "The Fairies' Berries." There was a rowan tree with its burden of scarlet berries and its leaves, also slightly reddened, on a carpet of spangnum moss, out of which sprang clumps of yellow ragwort and little yellow potentilla which crept over the stones.

Jars and Urns
The jars of cut flowers vary very much in size. In some there are big poppies, crown imperials, and peonies in their natural size. Others are fascinating miniatures. Others again are of a size suitable for the center of the dining table or to stand on a sideboard.

A charming little Italian alabaster jar was filled with a varied bunch, including campanula, pinks, gladioli, foxgloves, damask roses and tiny blue morning glory falling gracefully over the edge.

The big posies of natural-sized flowers are grouped in Italian bird baths of alabaster or alabaster urns. Mrs. Pitman drew attention to the fact that two of them would look beautiful in a couple of niches at the end of a room.

A green jar with white stylized lilies and carnations, some of the latter stippled with pink, had been specially designed for a somber room. A touch of color was afforded by a little yellow butterfly and a big blue one poised on the flowers.

Asked if she did her flowers direct from nature, Mrs. Pitman replied that she trusted to memory. "I know them so well," she replied. "When I was about 9 I painted a whole collection of West Highland flowers. There were about 300 different kinds, and I did them rather in the way that our great grandmothers painted. My mother has them all in three albums. It was extraordinary how that taught me the growth of flowers."

A green jar with white stylized lilies and carnations, some of the latter stippled with pink, had been specially designed for a somber room. A touch of color was afforded by a little yellow butterfly and a big blue one poised on the flowers.

Asked if she did her flowers direct from nature, Mrs. Pitman replied that she trusted to memory. "I know them so well," she replied. "When I was about 9 I painted a whole collection of West Highland flowers. There were about 300 different kinds, and I did them rather in the way that our great grandmothers painted. My mother has them all in three albums. It was extraordinary how that taught me the growth of flowers."

The aim of this work in Ohio is explained by Mrs. Taylor thus: "Arthur Schlesinger, a distinguished American historian, in a recent magazine article, says that 'American literature needs to be studied from the broadly social viewpoint as the expression of a people.' We believe that what we are trying to discover about Ohio writers will be of value to such a study or studies by future literary historians."

Several women's organizations in other states are engaged in a similar study. If each state could compile authentic data about the development of literature within its borders it would constitute a colorful and extremely interesting history of American progress.

Representatives Wanted
In every City or Town in the United States can EARN \$4 to \$12 cash daily, also monthly profits. Selling popular original and beautiful designs. Colored Parchments, Engravings and Printed Pictures at POPULAR PRICES. We can either engrave or process the name on each card and satisfaction guaranteed. A beautiful line of samples mailed upon request without charge. Postage prepaid; deliveries guaranteed at specified time; no disappointments; references required; write—

Sidney B. Cohen Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
1857 Eighth Ave., West
Seattle, Wash.

CARDS
Name and School or Address in Gold (Limit 40 letters) 15c
Name and School or Address in Silver (Limit 40 letters) 25c
Name and School or Address in Bronze (Limit 40 letters) 35c
Name and School or Address in Copper (Limit 40 letters) 45c
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 55c
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 65c
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 75c
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 85c
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 95c
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 1.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 1.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 1.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 1.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 1.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 1.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 1.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 1.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 1.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 1.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 2.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 2.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 2.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 2.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 2.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 2.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 2.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 2.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 2.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 2.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 3.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 3.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 3.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 3.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 3.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 3.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 3.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 3.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 3.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 3.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 4.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 4.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 4.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 4.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 4.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 4.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 4.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 4.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 4.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 4.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 5.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 5.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 5.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 5.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 5.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 5.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 5.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 5.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 5.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 5.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 6.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 6.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 6.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 6.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 6.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 6.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 6.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 6.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 6.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 6.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 7.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 7.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 7.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 7.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 7.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 7.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 7.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 7.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 7.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 7.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 8.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 8.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 8.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 8.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 8.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 8.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 8.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 8.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 8.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 8.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 9.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 9.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 9.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 9.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 9.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 9.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 9.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 9.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 9.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 9.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 10.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 10.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 10.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 10.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 10.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 10.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 10.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 10.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 10.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 10.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 11.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 11.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 11.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 11.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 11.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 11.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 11.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 11.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 11.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 11.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 12.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 12.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 12.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 12.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 12.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 12.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 12.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 12.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 12.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 12.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 13.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 13.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 13.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 13.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 13.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 13.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 13.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 13.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 13.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 13.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 14.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 14.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 14.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 14.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 14.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 14.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 14.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 14.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 14.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 14.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 15.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 15.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 15.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 15.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 15.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 15.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 15.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 15.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 15.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 15.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 16.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 16.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 16.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 16.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 16.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 16.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 16.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 16.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 16.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 16.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 17.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 17.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 17.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 17.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 17.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 17.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 17.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 17.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 17.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 17.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 18.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 18.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 18.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 18.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 18.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 18.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 18.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 18.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 18.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 18.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 19.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 19.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 19.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 19.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 19.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 19.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 19.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 19.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 19.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 19.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 20.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 20.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 20.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 20.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 20.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 20.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 20.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 20.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 20.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 20.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 21.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 21.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 21.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 21.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 21.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 21.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 21.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 21.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 21.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 21.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 22.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 22.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 22.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 22.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 22.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 22.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 22.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 22.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 22.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 22.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 23.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 23.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 23.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 23.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 23.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 23.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 23.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 23.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 23.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 23.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 24.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 24.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 24.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 24.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 24.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 24.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 24.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 24.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 24.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 24.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 25.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 25.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 25.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 25.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 25.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 25.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 25.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 25.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 25.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 25.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 26.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 26.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 26.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 26.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 26.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 26.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 26.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 26.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 26.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 26.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 27.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 27.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 27.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 27.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 27.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 27.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 27.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 27.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 27.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 27.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 28.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 28.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 28.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 28.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 28.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 28.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 28.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 28.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 28.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 28.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 29.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 29.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 29.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 29.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 29.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 29.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 29.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 29.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 29.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 29.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 30.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 30.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 30.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 30.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 30.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 30.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 30.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 30.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 30.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 30.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 31.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 31.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 31.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 31.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 31.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 31.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 31.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 31.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 31.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 31.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 32.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 32.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 32.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 32.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 32.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 32.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 32.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 32.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 32.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 32.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 33.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 33.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 33.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 33.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 33.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 33.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 33.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 33.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 33.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 33.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 34.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 34.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 34.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 34.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 34.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 34.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 34.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 34.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 34.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 34.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 35.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 35.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 35.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 35.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 35.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 35.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 35.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 35.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 35.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 35.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 36.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 36.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 36.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 36.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 36.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 36.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 36.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 36.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 36.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 36.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 37.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 37.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 37.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 37.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 37.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 37.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 37.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 37.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 37.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 37.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 38.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 38.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 38.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 38.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 38.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 38.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 38.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 38.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 38.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 38.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 39.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 39.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 39.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 39.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 39.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 39.50
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 39.60
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 39.70
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 39.80
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 39.90
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 40.00
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 40.10
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 40.20
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 40.30
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 40.40
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 40.50
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 40.60
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 40.70
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 40.80
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 40.90
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 41.00
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 41.10
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 41.20
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 41.30
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 41.40
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 41.50
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 41.60
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 41.70
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 41.80
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 41.90
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 42.00
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 42.10
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 42.20
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 42.30
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 42.40
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 42.50
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 42.60
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 42.70
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 42.80
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 42.90
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 43.00
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 43.10
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 43.20
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 43.30
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 43.40
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 43.50
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 43.60
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 43.70
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 43.80
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 43.90
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 44.00
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 44.10
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 44.20
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 44.30
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 44.40
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 44.50
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 44.60
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 44.70
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 44.80
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 44.90
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 45.00
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 45.10
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 45.20
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 45.30
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 45.40
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 45.50
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 45.60
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 45.70
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit 40 letters) 45.80
Name and School or Address in Iron (Limit 40 letters) 45.90
Name and School or Address in Nickel (Limit 40 letters) 46.00
Name and School or Address in Aluminum (Limit 40 letters) 46.10
Name and School or Address in Steel (Limit 40 letters) 46.20
Name and School or Address in Tin (Limit 40 letters) 46.30
Name and School or Address in Lead (Limit 40 letters) 46.40
Name and School or Address in Zinc (Limit

MANY STOCKS DIP TO LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Tone Is Excited and Very
Erratic—Bears Are More
Aggressive

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp breaks in the public utilities and high-priced industrial securities featured the resumption of the liquidating movement in today's stock market.

Stock after stock crashed to new lows on the current decline which has been under way, with few interruptions, for about three weeks, losses of 2 points or more being quite common, with at least a score of issues down 10 to nearly 40 points.

Hopes that the small volume of trading yesterday indicated the drying up of the selling movement were shattered when large blocks of the popular speculative favorites were pressed for sale. Some of them "at the market" by distressed margin traders.

Wall Street heard reports that London speculators were heavy sellers here to raise funds in order to meet settlements in connection with the Hatry collapse on Sept. 21.

Trading showed a marked expansion in volume today, averaging about 3 million shares an hour, with the ticker on the average 15 minutes behind the market.

Call money renewed at 9 per cent, but advanced to 10 again because of the heavy withdrawals of funds in connection with month-end settlements. Time money and commercial paper rates held firm.

One encouraging development was the announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that it had loaned \$100,000 in loans on security borrowings of members of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended Sept. 25, but the Federal Reserve reserve brokers' loan statement showed that nearly 60 per cent of the total is for the amount of nonbanking institutions over which the Federal Reserve has no direct control.

Absence of support for many of the high-priced issues caused considerable uneasiness in the market, and small traders, as did the weakness of the so-called "Morgan stocks," such as U. S. Steel common, Johns-Manville, New York Central and Atchafalaya, all down about 3 to 7 points.

Closing Toss Steady
U. S. Steel common, which sold as high as 29 1/2 last week, fell below 20. Most of the other high-grade issues were down 25 to 100 points below the year's highs.

J. I. Case broke 29 points to 36 1/2, Auburn Auto 20 to 40, Standard Gas & Electric 19 1/2 to 21 1/2, and American Foreign Power 13 1/2 to 15 1/2. American Power & Light, American Atlas Powder, A. M. Byers and United Carbon fell 8 to 11 points. International Combustion dropped more than 12 to a new low of 4 1/2. American Motors fell 7 to a new low of 38.

General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Houston Oil, American Water Works, Western Union, International Telephone, Consolidated Gas, North American, Detroit Edison and Allied Chemical, all lost 4 to 6 points. In the railroad group, Union Pacific, Atchafalaya, Canadian Pacific, New York Central and Chesapeake & Ohio sold down 3 to 5 points.

There was nothing in the day's business news to influence the selling movement, with the possible exception of recovery of the weather.

U. S. Steel was brought to the fore again in the final hour to bolster confidence, and its rally of 5 points was followed by rises of from 3 to 7 points above the day's lows in other trading favorites.

Auburn Auto recovered 11, and Radio sold 4 points above yesterday's close. The closing tone was steady. Total sales approximated 4,400,000 shares.

Convertible Soft

Softness of the convertibles featured the trading on the bond market today. In sympathy with the decline in stocks, the shares of issues rated at 1 to 4 points in the early trading, but in most instances the liquidation was of moderate proportions.

International Telephone 4 1/2's dropped to 18 1/2, down 4 points, and a new low on the current recession, while American Telephone & Telegraph 4 1/2's, Allegheny Corporation 5 1/2's, and American International 2 1/2's and Commercial Investment Trust 5 1/2's were off about a point each. American I. C. Chemicals found some support at virtually no price change.

Mortgage obligations of domestic corporations were again heavy, and interest was centered in a few speculative issues. The Federal Reserve on which 1 1/2 per cent interest was payable today, moved up half a point. Prime rates, industrials and utilities fluctuated fractionally.

Bethlehem Steel refunding 5's softened in the dull industrial group, selling off more than a point. Niagara Falls Power 6's declined more than 2 points on a small transaction.

Foreign bonds and United States Government securities moved with extreme narrowness, and prices were virtually unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York)

Open High Low Last Close
Oct. (old) 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. (new) 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
July 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Aug. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Sept. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Oct. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Nov. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Dec. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Jan. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Feb. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
Apr. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
May 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50
June 18.50 18.50 18.50

COTTON CLOTH NEW YORK BOND MARKET

MARKET SHOWS

IMPROVEMENT

Sales Increase and Prices

Firm—Print Demand Is

Strong—Fancies Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The situation

in the primary cotton cloth market

continues to improve, both as to

volume of sales and prices obtained

therefor. In fact, this has been the

characteristic of the month of September

that each week has shown an im-

provement over the previous one.

In the colored goods section an im-

portant feature has been quoted as

saying: "There is nothing the matter

with the volume with the prices."

The general opinion appears to be,

however, that the worst competition

has been the cleaning out of the

denominate surplus, and that from now

on fair prices may be obtained.

Makers of cotton flannels report that

business has been good, with most of

the trading in 36-inch flannels and 27-

inch goods now coming into demand.

It is said that the aggregate volume in

these named goods is better than

ahead of that at the corresponding

time last year, and that stocks have

decreased since Jan. 1.

Gray Goods Improvement

In the gray goods section business

has steadily improved from day to day

throughout last week. Early in the

week there was a steady flow of

medium sized orders placed at firm

prices. Toward the last of the week

prices were advanced in some items.

In the print cloth section, which

has been the market as to volume, the

38½-inch 64x68 5.35-yard sold early

at 6½c, but later at 6¼c for any de-

livery. The 68½-inch 4.75-yard brought

from 8½c to 8¼c, and the 80 squares

4.00-yard advanced from 10½c to 10¼c.

There was considerable trading in the

30-inch 72x78 4.25-yard at 9½c.

Other numbers which advanced in

price were the 44x48 64x68 5.75-

yard, and the 44x48 64x68 5.75-

yard which sold respectively at 7¼c

and 6½c to 6¼c.

Sheetings were relatively quiet, but

prices were well maintained. In drill

prices were advanced in the middle of

the week but buyers declined to accept

the advances which resulted in a

rather quiet week. The 30-inch 32½-

yard sold at 9½c, and the 37-inch 27½-

yard at 11½c.

Sateen Prices Advanced

Pajama checks, 36½-inch 64x68

5.75-yard brought 7½c, and 48x68

1.00-yard moved at 11½c to 11¼c.

The demand for sateens resulted in

advances in the 38-inch 64x68 4.25-

yard filling sateens, and the 43-inch

64x68 3.85-yard, which sold at 10½c

for the first and 12½c to 12¼c

for the second. Warp sateens 38-inch 110x68

5.90-yard brought 11½c to 11¼c.

Carded-laws 36-inch 72x68 10.00-

yard sold in moderate volume at 7¼c

to 6½c, and the 40-inch 72x68 6.00-yard

at 3¼c. Carded broadcloths moved in

fair volume at 8½c to 8¼c for 80x68

4.75-yard, and 10c for 80x68.

In the fine and fancy goods division

business has continued to be brisk at

prices that are gradually improving.

There have been heavy sales of combed

broadcloth, fine voiles, plain and fancy

shirtings, and rayon and cotton mix-

tures.

There has been a large business in

finished goods, such as percales and

kindred prints. Cutters-up and jobbers

have been mentioned as principal buy-

ers. Sales of combed broadcloth are

estimated at 400,000 yards, or 75,000

pieces during the last two weeks.

CLOSING PRICES

High	Low	High	Low
Albion 50	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98
Albion 44	100	Penn RR 40 1/2	98

REINVESTMENT ASSOCIATES - E

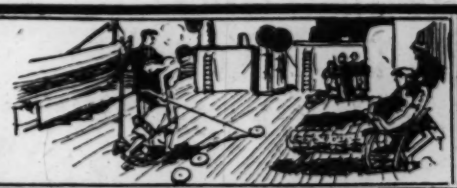
An Investment Plan of Proved Success

Through this plan 400 units of \$500 each are invested for a 6-year period in Massachusetts Investors Trust Shares—and deposited with the Merchants National Bank of Boston as Trustee. The investor obtains a double growth of capital, through the quarterly reinvestment of all dividends in additional Trust Shares—plus the appreciation of the Trust Shares.

As the following table shows, it is expected that the investor's capital will at least double in 6 years.

Expectancy Table

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL



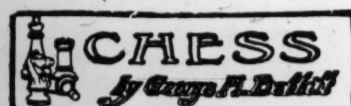
Paris



Switzerland

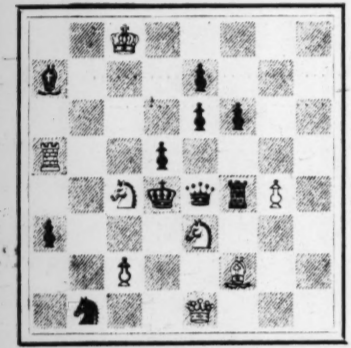
HOTEL SUISSE

BERNE SCHWEIZERHOTEL
The only first class Family Hotel, opposite the railway station, with 200 beds and all modern improvements; private apartments with bath and toilet; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room.
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT
H. SCHUPBACH, Manager



PROBLEM NO. 1135

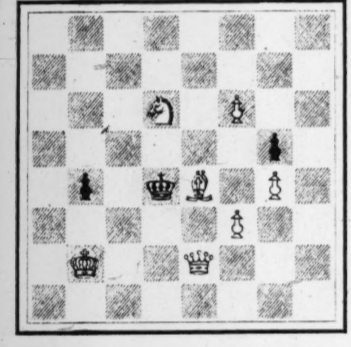
By G. Heathcote



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1136

By H. Johner



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1134. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1135. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1136. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1137. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1138. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1139. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1140. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1141. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1142. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1143. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1144. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1145. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1146. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1147. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1148. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1149. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1150. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1151. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1152. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1153. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1154. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1155. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1156. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1157. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1158. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1159. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1160. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1161. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1162. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1163. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1164. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1165. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1166. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1167. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1168. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1169. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1170. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1171. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1172. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1173. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1174. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1175. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1176. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

No. 1177. 1. Kt-B3 2. QxP

London



Rembrandt

These Hotels are situated in the most desirable positions east of London from all parts of the city. Under one management and highly recommended, they offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Bedrooms with private bathroom. All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc.

HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace road, Victoria 6904, facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M. the King of England.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, W. 8, Kensington 2400 (120 lines) facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.

REMBRANDT ROOMS. A suite adjacent to the hotel with very spacious entrance for Weddings, Receptions, Dinners, Banquets and other social functions.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER

HYDE PARK, LONDON

Hotel Constance

23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, W. 2

Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park, midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious, modern, charmingly furnished. Lift, Night Porter. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day. Those Tuddingdon 8082.

HOTEL PALATINE

11 Lancaster Gate, W. 2

Nearly all rooms running water and redecorated. Passenger lift. In pension from 2½ guineas weekly or from 12/6 daily.

Hotel Belgravia

GROSVENOR GARDENS, VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

All bedrooms (250) and suites fitted with hot and cold running water, telephone, heating, etc.

RESTAURANT

Open to the public and famous for its cuisine and service, combined with a Moderate Tariff.

England

Haddon Buxton

1500 feet above sea level.

Hot & cold water in all bedrooms. Central heating. Garage.

Phones 4 and 474.

Holland

Hotel Clarence

110 Oude Scheveningsche Weg

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

10 minutes by tram from centre of The Hague. British management. Central heating. Hot and cold running water in every room.

European Travel

MOTOR TOURS

of GREAT BRITAIN and THE CONTINENT

at very reasonable inclusive prices. Personally conducted.

THE PORTMAN TRAVEL BUREAU Ltd.

27 EDGWARE ROAD, MARBLE ARCH, LONDON, W. 2

Telephone: Paddington 057 & 0553

Directors: Commander S. D. Blair and Captain H. C. N. Baly

play will be resumed at Heidelberg on Oct. 2.

The scores of the sixth and seventh games of the match are as follows:

SIXTH GAME

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Bogoljubow White Black

1. P-Q4 Kt-K3 2. P-K3 Kt-K3

3. P-Q5 B-K2 4. P-K4 B-K2

5. P-Q6 B-K2 6. P-K5 B-K2

7. P-Q7 B-K2 8. P-K6 B-K2

9. P-Q8 B-K2 10. P-K7 B-K2

11. P-Q9 B-K2 12. P-K8 B-K2

13. P-Q10 B-K2 14. P-K9 B-K2

15. P-Q11 B-K2 16. P-K10 B-K2

17. P-Q12 B-K2 18. P-K11 B-K2

19. P-Q13 B-K2 20. P-K12 B-K2

21. P-Q14 B-K2 22. P-K13 B-K2

23. P-Q15 B-K2 24. P-K14 B-K2

25. P-Q16 B-K2 26. P-K15 B-K2

27. P-Q17 B-K2 28. P-K16 B-K2

29. P-Q18 B-K2 30. P-K17 B-K2

31. P-Q19 B-K2 32. P-K18 B-K2

33. P-Q20 B-K2 34. P-K19 B-K2

35. P-Q21 B-K2 36. P-K20 B-K2

37. P-Q22 B-K2 38. P-K21 B-K2

39. P-Q23 B-K2 40. P-K22 B-K2

41. P-Q24 B-K2 42. P-K23 B-K2

43. P-Q25 B-K2 44. P-K24 B-K2

45. P-Q26 B-K2 46. P-K25 B-K2

47. P-Q27 B-K2 48. P-K26 B-K2

49. P-Q28 B-K2 50. P-K27 B-K2

51. P-Q29 B-K2 52. P-K28 B-K2

53. P-Q30 B-K2 54. P-K29 B-K2

55. P-Q31 B-K2 56. P-K30 B-K2

57. P-Q32 B-K2 58. P-K31 B-K2

59. P-Q33 B-K2 60. P-K32 B-K2

61. P-Q34 B-K2 62. P-K33 B-K2

63. P-Q35 B-K2 64. P-K34 B-K2

65. P-Q36 B-K2 66. P-K35 B-K2

67. P-Q37 B-K2 68. P-K36 B-K2

69. P-Q38 B-K2 70. P-K37 B-K2

71. P-Q39 B-K2 72. P-K38 B-K2

73. P-Q40 B-K2 74. P-K39 B-K2

75. P-Q41 B-K2 76. P-K40 B-K2

77. P-Q42 B-K2 78. P-K41 B-K2

79. P-Q43 B-K2 80. P-K42 B-K2

81. P-Q44 B-K2 82. P-K43 B-K2

83. P-Q45 B-K2 84. P-K44 B-K2

85. P-Q46 B-K2 86. P-K45 B-K2

87. P-Q47 B-K2 88. P-K46 B-K2

89. P-Q48 B-K2 90. P-K47 B-K2

91. P-Q49 B-K2 92. P-K48 B-K2

93. P-Q50 B-K2 94. P-K49 B-K2

95. P-Q51 B-K2 96. P-K50 B-K2

97. P-Q52 B-K2 98. P-K51 B-K2

99. P-Q53 B-K2 100. P-K52 B-K2

101. P-Q54 B-K2 102. P-K53 B-K2

103. P-Q55 B-K2 104. P-K54 B-K2

105. P-Q56 B-K2 106. P-K55 B-K2

107. P-Q57 B-K2 108. P-K56 B-K2

109. P-Q58 B-K2 110. P-K57 B-K2

111. P-Q59 B-K2 112. P-K58 B-K2

113. P-Q60 B-K2 114. P-K59 B-K2

115. P-Q61 B-K2 116. P-K60 B-K2

117. P-Q62 B-K2 118. P-K61 B-K2

119. P-Q63 B-K2 120. P-K62 B-K2

121. P-Q64 B-K2 122. P-K63 B-K2

123. P-Q65 B-K2 124. P-K64 B-K2

125. P-Q66 B-K2 126. P-K65 B-K2

127. P-Q67 B-K2 128. P-K66 B-K2

129. P-Q68 B-K2 130. P-K67 B-K2

131. P-Q69 B-K2 132. P-K68 B-K2

133. P-Q70 B-K2 134. P-K69 B-K2

135. P-Q71 B-K2 136. P-K70 B-K2

137. P-Q72 B-K2 138. P-K71 B-K2

139. P-Q73 B-K2 140. P-K72 B-K2

141. P-Q74 B-K2 142. P-K73 B-K2

143. P-Q75 B-K2 144. P-K74 B-K2

145. P-Q76 B-K2 146. P-K75 B-K2

147. P-Q77 B-K2 148. P-K76 B-K2

149. P-Q78 B-K2 150. P-K77 B-K2

151. P-Q79 B-K2 152. P-K78 B-K2

153. P-Q80 B-K2 154. P-K79 B-K2

155. P-Q81 B-K2 156. P-K80 B-K2

157. P-Q82 B-K2 158. P-K81 B-K2

159. P-Q83 B-K2 160. P-K82 B-K2

161. P-Q84 B-K2 162. P-K83 B-K2

163. P-Q85 B-K2 164. P-K84 B-K2

165. P-Q86 B-K2 166. P-K85 B-K2

167. P-Q87 B-K2 168. P-K86 B-K2

169. P-Q88 B-K2 170. P-K87 B-K2

171. P-Q89 B-K2 172. P-K88 B-K2

173. P-Q90 B-K2 174. P-K89 B-K2

175. P-Q91 B-K2 176. P-K90 B-K2

177. P-Q92 B-K2 178. P-K91 B-K2

179. P-Q93 B-K2 180. P-K92 B-K2

181. P-Q94 B-K2 182. P-K93 B-K2

183. P-Q95 B-K2 184. P-K94 B-K2

185. P-Q96 B-K2 186. P-K95 B-K2

187. P-Q97 B-K2 188. P-K96 B-K2

189. P-Q98 B-K2 190. P-K97 B-K2

191. P-Q99 B-K2 192. P-K98 B-K2

193. P-Q100 B-K2 194. P-K99 B-K2

195. P-Q101 B-K2 196. P-K100 B-K2

197. P-Q102 B-K2 198. P-K101 B-K2

199. P-Q103 B-K2 200. P-K102 B-K2

201. P-Q104 B-K2 202. P-K103 B-K2

203. P-Q105 B-K2 204. P-K104 B-K2

205. P-Q106 B-K2 206. P-K105 B-K2

207. P-Q107 B-K2 208. P-K106 B-K2

209. P-Q108 B-K2 210. P-K107 B-K2

211. P-Q109 B-K2 212. P-K108 B-K2

213. P-Q110 B-K2 214. P-K109 B-K2

215. P-Q111 B-K2 216. P-K110 B-K2

217. P-Q112 B-K2 218. P-K111 B-K2

219. P-Q113 B-K2 220. P-K112 B-K2

221. P-Q114 B-K2 222. P-K113 B-K2

223. P-Q115 B-K2 224. P-K114 B-K2

225. P-Q116 B-K2 226. P-K115 B-K2

227. P-Q117 B-K2 228. P-K116 B-K2

229. P-Q118 B-K2 230. P-K117 B-K2

231. P-Q119 B-K2 232. P-K118 B-K2

233. P-Q120 B-K2 234. P-K119 B-K2

235. P-Q121 B-K2 236. P-K120 B-K2

237. P-Q122 B-K2 238. P-K121 B-K2

239. P-Q123 B-K2 240. P-K122 B-K2

241. P-Q124 B-K2 242. P-K123 B-K2

243. P-Q125 B-K2 244. P-K124 B-K2

245. P-Q126 B-K2 246. P-K125 B-K2

247. P-Q127 B-K2 248. P-K126 B-K2

249. P-Q128 B-K2 250. P-K127 B-K2

251. P-Q129 B-K2 252. P-K128 B-K2

253. P-Q130 B-K2 254. P-K129 B-K2

255. P-Q131 B-K2 256. P-K130 B-K2

257. P-Q132 B-K2 258. P-K131 B-K2

259. P-Q133 B-K2 260. P-K132 B-K2

261. P-Q134 B-K2 262. P-K133 B-K2

263. P-Q135 B-K2 264. P-K134 B-K2

265. P-Q136 B-K2 266. P-K135 B-K2

267. P-Q137 B-K2 268. P-K136 B-K2

269. P-Q138 B-K2 270. P-K137 B-K2

271. P-Q139 B-K2 272. P-K138 B-K2

273. P-Q140 B-K2 274. P-K139 B-K2

EXPORTS ALTER
AMERICAN VIEWS
ON HIGH TARIFFEven Part of 'Big Business'
Shifts to Opposition to
Increased Duties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—One of the most interesting and unusual features of the tariff contest is the fact that for the first time in the history of tariff legislation in the United States almost as much business, industry and finance is lined up against the bill as for it.

This unprecedented development is credited to the Nation's expanding foreign trade and to the fact that it is ever more becoming an "exporting" country. Opponents of the tariff bill assert that the break in the business line is the first step toward eventual disappearance of the protective policy, a forecast, however, which will be vigorously disputed.

This business opposition to the Smoot-Hawley bill is giving strong support to the Democratic-Progressive alliance in the Senate is making much of the fact that the great automobile manufacturers are against a tariff wall on motor vehicles, that the United States Steel Corporation was able to obtain a reversal of position in the Senate Finance Committee on a tariff on manganese, and that the great National City Bank of New York is as earnestly working against an increase in the sugar duties as are the Progressives.

The fact that the organized dry goods retailers through their association attack the measure on the ground that higher rates will unsettle business and jeopardize the country's prosperity has also materially strengthened the challenges of the opposition.

These are but a few of the business and commercial interests which are fighting the bill, and demanding its modification or defeat. The National Association of Shoe Manufacturers is denouncing a proposed duty on high heels on the ground that it would increase the country's shoe bill by approximately \$100,000,000.

Of course all these companies, associations and also individuals have personal interest in this protest against the tariff bill, but those who are advocating higher rates. The significant factor in the situation is that for the first time growing in the tariff are being fought by a reduction in total crop prospects as compared with previous estimates.

The advance met a good deal of resistance and considerable southern selling, but it was absorbed on slight setbacks, and active months were about 20 to 24 points higher at the ending of the first half hour, with December selling at 18.93, and March at 19.26.

Liverpool cables reported continental and Bombay buying and covering in that market on the rains in the south.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

DIXIE KITCHEN

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY

WILBUR

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

Journey's End

FULTON

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

GAMBLING

NEW MOON

TOURING

Sylvia Clark

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Circuit

BOBBIE KUHNS

SEA FOOD GROTTO

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1000	(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1000
1. Aeronautical Indus.	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	1. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2. Aeronautical Indus.	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	2. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
3. Adams Express	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2	3. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
4. Aero Underwriters	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	4. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
5. Algonquin Hotel	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	5. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
6. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	6. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
7. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	7. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
8. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	8. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
9. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	9. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	10. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
11. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	11. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
12. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	12. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
13. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
14. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	14. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
15. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	15. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
16. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	16. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
17. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	17. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
18. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	18. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
19. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	19. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
20. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	20. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
21. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	21. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
22. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	22. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
23. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	23. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
24. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	24. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
25. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	25. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
26. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	26. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
27. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	27. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
28. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	28. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
29. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	29. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
30. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	30. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
31. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	31. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
32. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	32. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
33. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	33. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
34. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	34. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
35. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	35. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
36. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	36. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
37. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	37. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
38. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	38. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
39. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	39. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
40. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	40. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
41. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	41. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
42. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	42. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
43. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	43. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
44. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	44. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
45. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	45. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
46. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	46. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
47. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	47. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
48. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	48. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
49. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	49. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
50. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	50. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
51. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	51. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
52. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	52. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
53. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	53. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
54. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	54. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
55. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	55. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
56. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	56. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
57. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	57. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
58. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	58. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
59. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	59. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
60. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	60. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
61. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	61. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
62. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	62. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
63. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	63. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
64. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	64. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
65. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	65. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
66. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	66. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
67. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	67. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
68. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	68. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
69. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	69. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
70. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	70. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
71. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	71. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
72. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	72. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
73. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	73. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
74. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	74. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
75. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	75. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
76. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	76. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
77. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	77. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
78. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	78. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
79. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	79. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
80. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	80. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
81. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	81. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
82. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	82. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
83. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	83. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
84. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	84. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
85. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	85. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
86. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	86. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
87. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	87. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
88. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	88. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
89. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	89. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
90. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	90. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
91. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	91. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
92. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	92. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
93. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	93. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
94. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	94. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
95. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	95. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
96. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	96. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
97. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	97. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
98. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	98. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
99. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	99. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
100. Air Invest	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	100. Unit Retail Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

August gross.....\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

Net op. inc.\$1,156,824 \$9,927,629

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement under a heading and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a heading.)

AGENTS WANTED

CLOTHES THE WONDERFUL POLISHING

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

AUTOMOBILES FOR H

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Democracy and the Crown

THE interesting theory is advanced by W. G. Carlton Hall in the current issue of the English Review that the Parliament Act of 1911 and the change in the status of the Dominions since the Imperial Conference of 1926 will inevitably lead to a considerable increase of the power of the British Crown in imperial affairs. This thesis is based principally on the fact that, since 1926, the Dominions and Great Britain have been "autonomous communities within the British Empire," "in no way subordinate to one another," and united by a common allegiance to the Crown. The imperial sovereignty of Parliament is thus gone, and the only connecting link between the component parts of the Empire is the monarchy.

In the past, when certain bills passed by the legislatures of the Dominions have been "reserved" for the royal pleasure, it has been the custom of the British Government to advise the King; but now that the British and the Dominions Governments are on an equality, this seems to be no longer a practicable procedure. The argument runs that the King will have no alternative but to take the necessary decisions on his own responsibility. The suggestion that the difficulty might be surmounted by the setting up of a kind of cabinet of imperial governments, in which corporate decisions might be reached on disputable points, Mr. Hall dismisses on the ground that the Empire is too extensive for such meetings to be held with sufficient frequency.

There is, however, a greater objection to an imperial cabinet than the obstacle of distance, which, indeed, is becoming less and less every day, and that is the opposition of the Dominions themselves to too great centralization. Instead of advising the King through a composite cabinet, or leaving him to make decisions for himself as Mr. Hall suggests, they would probably prefer to approach him directly through the High Commissioners who represent the Dominion Governments in London.

It is becoming apparent, however, that the position of the King in relation to the imperial "constitution" needs to be cleared up. It is conceivable, as Dominion statesmen have pointed out, that a difference of opinion might arise between two Dominions, and how could the King, as head of the state in both, oppose himself? Such a difficulty is, of course, highly hypothetical, and nobody expects it to arise. Nevertheless the problem is there, and to its solution statesmanship in Great Britain, as well as in the Dominions, is applying its best talents.

American Films for France Again

RATIFICATION by the French Cinema Control Commission of the agreement reached between representatives of the American and French film industries means immediate resumption of the showing of American films in France. For six months importation of American photoplays by France has been suspended because of the rule that went into effect last March requiring that one French-made picture be bought for America for every four exported to France. The American picture makers frankly stated that they could not do business on such a basis. The unpleasant facts in the situation were, they declared, that the four-to-one quota would mean buying a large number of French photoplays and putting them in storage in New York.

Only occasionally, it is declared by American film distributors, does a film imported from France today find a large market in the United States. This state of affairs may very well be as much a criticism of American cinema taste as it is an indication of the purely national flavor of the French product. Some persons maintain that the American public has not been fairly tested as to the appeal of films from France since the days of twenty years ago, when the French were making most of the better photoplays shown in the United States. A different story might be told if the modern French picture had the organized support that evidently is behind the films imported from Soviet Russia.

In returning to the seven-to-one quota, which is not to be applied to any company's product until it exceeds 60 per cent of the pictures it exported to France in 1927, the Franco-American film situation reverts to normal conditions, there to remain while a new method is found to protect the French film industry in its competition with American pictures. One thing is clearly proved by the failure of the four-to-one quota—and that is the economic absurdity of setting up in the name of protection a purely artificial barrier. Quite naturally, the American producers declined to sell films in France at a loss.

Baseball's Annual Climax

ALTHOUGH the greatest individual spectacle in baseball, that of "Babe" Ruth pounding the ball over the fence, will be lacking for the first time in four years from the World Series, which opens on Oct. 8 at Wrigley Field, Chicago, there is no denying the general attitude of satisfaction prevalent in the baseball world over the victories of the Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago Cubs in their respective leagues, which enabled these clubs to become contenders for the world championship. Both cities have seen plenty of good baseball in their day, but Philadelphia has not witnessed a World Series

since 1915, when the Phillies triumphed in the National League, and Chicago has waited since the 1919 American League victory of the White Sox to enter another October classic.

The loss of old-time favorites, Ruth and Gehrig, for instance, from World Series competition, even though it may be only temporary, is not without its attendant regrets, but the new clubs usually provide compensations in one way or another. The 1929 series will be no exception to the rule, for fans can readily find something to cheer about in the return to series competition of "Eddie" Collins, as a coach instead of a player, and Rogers Hornsby, who piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to their first National League pennant in 1926. The outstanding feature of the climax to the baseball season is the powerful offensives of both clubs, which should be able to aim successfully at many of the hitting records.

In the glamour of a World Series, the hard work, fortitude and perseverance which brought the contenders to the coveted goal of all major league clubs is frequently overlooked. This year's success of the Athletics is in the light of an individual triumph for Connie Mack, manager, whose long struggle to build up his team from a last-place finisher into a candidate for the world championship, while popular as a victory, is even more valuable to sports in general as an illustration of persistence and courage in the face of strong obstacles. Both contenders in the series are powerful in all departments and so well-balanced that the expert might well be forgiven for throwing up his hands in despair and shouting, "Take your choice!"

The Balance Is Tilted in Japan

WITH Japan approaching a parliamentary election, and a second testing of the 10,000,000 new voters who exercised the suffrage for the first time last year, the Nation's political balance is further tilted by the passing of Baron Tanaka, former Prime Minister and head of the Seiyukai, the present opposition party. International affairs are involved, for early return to power of the Seiyukai, entailing a more rigorous policy in China, is rendered unlikely.

While nominally possessing a majority in the Diet, the party has been discredited recently by the indictment for corruption of several members of the Tanaka Government, which was forced out of office in July. Without Baron Tanaka, who had remained untouched by the scandals involving his subordinates, the Seiyukai faces the election—which Yuko Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, is expected to call for January—in a seriously disorganized condition, a fact which makes continuance of the present Liberal Government a virtual certainty.

In Japan, the closing acts of Baron Tanaka's career are compared with those of President Harding's. Coming to the Premiership in 1927, he was too compliant with the demands of personal friends, and advanced men to high office who are said to have proved unworthy of his trust. Before entering politics in 1925 he had risen from meager beginnings as the son of a poor Samurai to the highest army rank, and became Minister of War in three cabinets. Despite the fall of his Government this summer, his own integrity had never been questioned, and his unflinching courage, geniality and optimism made him an ever-popular figure.

A New Era of Peaceful Penetration

FRANCE is conducting in Indo-China a highly interesting educational experiment which has some political significance. In this combined area of colony and protectorates, a network of schools is being thrown out, and gradually spreading, in part in order to disseminate French influence. The authorities believe that education will bring understanding and friends, and in this they are exploiting one of the most praiseworthy of the several methods of so-called peaceful penetration.

France has already won a position of security and prestige in Indo-China, a country slightly larger than France but with half the population. There has been little occasion to show authority by means of a force of arms, and the dissimilar races and tongues have achieved a certain unity through common fealty to France and common study of French among the more literate population.

Within the last five years a great stir has taken place in the educating of the Indo-Chinese. Teachers have been added, programs reformed, schools built, and ever wider and wider regions tapped. French is obligatory in the higher grades. The result is that today the standing of France as a benefactor nation is constantly being added to, while its reputation is being raised in sectors where any display of military force might have been rebuffed.

Le Temps, leading French newspaper, commenting on this "pénétration scolaire," says "we are witnessing today a sort of progressive and regular taking possession of territory by means of the school." Could any form of penetration open to a state be much more useful?

Those Scrawling Signatures

EVERY time father becomes critical of Junior's handwriting as displayed on his latest school composition, perhaps he will do well to consider what kind of signature he himself attached that afternoon to his pile of outgoing mail.

If father's signature is at all like the average pen tracks, Junior need not feel greatly ashamed. Probably son's handwriting does not exhibit such a gorgeous assortment of angles and curves as father's, but it is doubtless more printable, more restful to the eye.

The increased momentum of the business day, the necessity for signing letters in job lots, has played havoc with present-day script, declare teachers of penmanship. The copper-plate dignity and legibility that characterized the correspondence of a former generation is now studied under a glass case, along with the feathered pen and the bowl of blotting sand. Our jiggling chirography is but another striking example of the modern demand for fast work.

No wonder army regulations insist that all official correspondence must have the typewritten name of the writer in close proximity to the inked signature, so that no time will be wasted in deciphering scrawling penmanship. Indeed,

this system might well be adopted in many civilian organizations.

It is fortunate that the typewriter and telephone have come to the aid of the busy executive. If he were compelled to drive a pen many hours a day, recipients of his letters would probably require a board of high-salaried puzzle experts to interpret their meaning. As it is, many a majestic signature needs the swift attention of the well-known pruning knife.

Are Finders Keepers?

TWO men, both depositors in a large city bank, have the same last names, indeed, almost identical initials. One is a college professor, the other a business executive whose balance on the ledger reaches into the tall figures.

When the college professor arrived home after a long summer vacation, he found a startling credit of \$200 upon his monthly bank statement. He knew that no student had become so inspired by attendance at his lectures as to make him a generous gift, but he could not account for the surplus in any other way. Puzzled, he asked the bookkeeper to trace the entry, with the result that the original deposit slip showed that the other man, with the same name, should have been credited with the sum.

The bank officials notified the well-to-do executive of the mistake, and were somewhat amazed to discover that the \$200 had not been missed by him. The executive asked the name of the man who had reported the discrepancy, and forthwith wrote the professor a kindly letter of appreciation which proved the beginning of an interesting friendship.

"Finders are keepers" and "business is business" have sometimes been accepted as safe guides of daily conduct, although in recent years a more enlightened ethical concept has pushed aside ancient practices dictated solely by personal advantage.

In what way and to what extent may this little incident of the wrong entry be duplicated in the experience of other folk? In what striking particulars is the Golden Rule demonstrating, year by year, that it is the best rule for everyday living yet devised?

The Rare Art of Thinking

MOVEMENT is afoot to promote thinking as a part of education in the colleges of the United States. The word of at least three college heads may be taken as implying as much. Some of the most simple and mechanical of mental processes have in the past been permitted to stand for thinking in the common schools of America. The teacher in the little old school at many a crossroad used to sit frowning, ferule in hand, trying to make Tom "think" how to spell "angel," when the chief thinking that Tom did, while under his stern rule, was when he was scheming how to get away for putting or how to escape punishment. The truth seeker may go to college after college today and find the students with no alternative but to cram and cram and cram—knowledge sold in the bulk, often practically meaningless and uninterpreted. Though to some such a statement may be startling, yet the number of so-called institutions of higher learning which make a business of encouraging their students to think is astonishingly small. Trained thinking is still a rather rare article in the earth.

But the increasing demand for men and women who can apply genuine intelligence to public questions, to business, to home life, has become so great of late years that it is not surprising to find university presidents one after the other insisting that their institutions should above all else teach their students to think. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, said in addressing the first assembly of the year:

The objective of the liberal college is to stimulate minds to activity in consideration of present-day problems under restraint of lessons of the past and under spur of imagination as to the possibilities of the future.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, in facing this year's undergraduates for the first time, urged his hearers to develop their thinking abilities as much as their athletic abilities, saying in conclusion, "This is the product of education: man, noble in reason and infinite in faculties."

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, entering upon his new duties, said:

I mean to assert that education is not to teach men facts, theories or laws. It is not to reform them or to amuse them, or to make them technicians in any field. It is to teach them to think, to think straight if possible.

Furthermore, experience in the modern field of adult education has led certain educators to declare that thinking can even be enjoyed. Glorious discovery! Arbitrary and antiquated methods in the classroom have caused many generations of boys and girls to believe that thinking was never anything but arduous and irksome. Already some private experimental schools and a few brave public schools have stressed individual thinking to the point that their older pupils are at once eager and enthusiastic when presented with practical problems of the world.

Indeed, the time may not be far distant when pupils themselves upon graduating from high school will demand, not "Which college has the greatest name?" or "Which one can give me the course I want?" but "Which can best teach me to think soundly?"

Editorial Notes

However fast the designers of flying boats and sea-going automobiles work, they can scarcely keep up with the inventors of colloquialisms which make the motorist speak of how well his "old boat rolls along" and the aviator talk of the flying qualities of his "ship" or "bus."

Speaking of a river basin, it has become customary to talk of water shed; now, with rivers of milk flowing by rail and truck to the big cities, it is said that parts of Canada even are included in New York's milk shed.

No bird can fly upside down, but the aviators have yet to emulate the bat who also flies and who can hook himself to a limb of a tree and go to sleep head downward.

Lights and Shadows of the Changing East

HAVING watched the train fade into the distance toward the snow-covered mountains there in the west, I looked about me. No European face was to be seen, of course, and the throng of Chinese of many types was regarding me with avid curiosity, edging closer and closer, wondering what in the world I, a solitary white man, was doing here in this Chinese country place. Where was I going and what did I want? Here was food for more speculation and discussion and interesting conjecture than the village of Nankou had had since Chang Tso-lin had driven the Kuominchun Army in wild rout through the Nankou Pass.

Beyond the end of the platform a small stone building declared itself the "Railway Hotel" in letters which were much faded. Noting this I hastened thither, having been vaguely informed in Peking (Peiping) that there once had been a hotel of sorts here. Drawing near, however, misgivings began to assail me. What of all these soldiers in dingy gray? Were they guarding the "hotel" against a possible return of the Kuominchun? They were not. On the contrary they were occupying it, these men of Chang Tso-lin; and they barred my entrance with disturbing finality. This, it appeared, was now the headquarters of somebody or other, and it was clear that I should not pass.

It dawned upon me that I was in something of a predicament. No European within at least fifty miles, nor even an Oriental who could speak any European language, and the time, or even day, of the next train back to the capital resting entirely with fate! I commenced an aimless stroll through the village, object of an ever-increasing and very manifest curiosity, followed by children, barked at by dogs, brayed at by donkeys, and eyed with mounting suspicion by scores of gray-clad soldiers. In terms of military strategy, the "position was far from satisfactory."

Here, if you like, was a test of the confidence I had often declared in the Chinese. I was altogether at their mercy. Men had disappeared under quite similar conditions, having made, as it were, a false move of some sort, arousing suspicion and quick hostility. Yet I experienced, strangely enough, no particular apprehension. I insisted to myself that I was among friends. I bore myself toward these Chinese who now thronged closely about me as toward friends. My thoughts, as they directed themselves to the clustering people, were friendly thoughts. And, fortified in that manner, I have never failed to find security among the Chinese and all other "alien" peoples in the many parts of the world I have mingled with them.

By and by I encountered a young soldier who indicated that I was to follow him. I obeyed, though I had no idea of the significance of the request. We came to a narrow alleyway and into it another soldier rather emphatically urged me. I felt the position now to hold something of insecurity, but my situation generally was a little uncertain. Presently, though, to my relief, we came upon a man who had once been the "Number One Boy" or some such thing, at the lost hotel. Nor did he fail to grasp, with quick Chinese discernment, the exigencies of the situation. First he led me to his house, where he expounded somewhat after this fashion:

"Hard-boiled eggs, you like? Can do! China bread, tea, jam; maybe so, sardine. Make tiffin. Can do?" This last an interrogation whether the menu, as outlined, made appeal. I indicated zestfully that it did. Much acclaim then ensued. Boys were sent scurrying in every direction, and as much solicitude was shown for my comfort as if I had been visiting at the home of a Tahitian chief. But

getting a fire under way was a 'dreadful business.' The room possessed two bunks, with a blanket or two. This being December it was heated by a diminutive iron stove. The endeavor was now forward to ignite a bunch of half-dry faggots, and the smoke, which was disregarding the pipe entirely and confining itself to the airless interior. However, tiffin was by and by "made" and promptly consumed, after which my host, now joined by numerous relatives, regarded me speculatively.

I had come here for the purpose of visiting the Great Wall at Nankou Pass, and after some effort I made that more or less clear to my Chinese friend. He occupied himself immediately with the plans.

"Two-piece donkey," he outlined, half to himself. "Mollow, 6 o'clock. First, hard-boiled egg, China bread, tea. Can do! Cally hard-boiled egg, China bread. Can do! Tonight, before go bed, hard-boiled."

I indicated hastily that tiffin had sufficed. And by and by, the early darkness having fallen, the fire was built up, another blanket brought, and the room left to me. And here I was, in the house of a strange Chinese, far even from Peking and from another European, completely outside the "protection" of concessions and extrajurisdictional privileges, absolutely in the hands of the misunderstood and much-maligned Chinese. And yet I do not know that I have ever felt more secure anywhere in the world. There had been no mistaking the attitude of these people, as they had prepared my simple meal with care and obvious pleasure, and then arranged my place of rest. And, most touching of all, at frequent intervals during the night my host entered quietly to replenish the fire, and once, the weather having turned very cold, came and carefully laid another blanket over me!

I have related this incident at some length as profoundly illustrative of the friendliness which the Chinese generally feel for the European, and in order at the same time to refute the vicious propaganda which accuses the Oriental of being a "hater" of the white man. Why were this Chinese countryman and his friends so cordial to me? Do you say it was because he expected to benefit materially? The answer is that he asked me, and very tentatively, for ten Peking dollars as payment for the entire entertainment, for his own services and that of another man and boy and two sturdy donkeys for the arduous journey of a dozen miles through the bitter cold to the Nankou Pass. And ten Peking dollars was at that time a good deal less than five Yankee dollars!

No, there is only one explanation, and it is the one I have made. The Chinese today is ready to be friends with the European and to manifest that friendship at every opportunity, and this incident that I have related is but a single one out of many during my considerable experience in China. This attitude on the part of the Chinese is one of the brightest lights of the changing East. It is an attitude that calls for, that peremptorily demands, an immediate response in kind.

Over many parts of China the shadows of the changing East have lain more heavily during the last few years than often, if ever, in all its past history. And today, with the changes connected with the new political regime, those shadows gather ever more closely. Tragedy stalks uncontrolled. The great need for Western people is a realization of the fearful conditions of lack and impoverishment, present in many sections of the East, that a kindly, sympathetic attitude may be entertained for those laboring under the cloud of misunderstanding and want.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
A NEW and well-equipped wireless station at Zeesensee, near Königswinterhausen, is now completed with so many short-wave improvements that Germany will be able in future to transmit its programs to all parts of the globe. A triumph of wireless transmission was the landing of the Graf Zeppelin at Los Angeles, which was heard here by many thousands of listeners in with as much ease as if the radiocasting station had been Potsdam. The announcer's words came across distinctly, as did also the greetings extended and the replies. As to the roar of cheering and shrieks of the sirens they were almost overwhelming, and the heart of every German listener in beat high with pride in his country's achievement. The ovations were repeated and even more distinctly heard in Berlin on the Lakehurst landing.

In educational matters no people, perhaps, are more progressive than the Germans, who leave no stone unturned to promote learning among the masses. It was decided some time ago that, as the men employed on the Reichs railroads in out-of-the-way places—the pointmen, the plate layers, the clerks at small country stations—were destitute of the facilities afforded by continuation schools which their town colleagues enjoyed, something must be done about it. Hence many heads were put together, and it was agreed that, as Muhammad could not come to the mountain, the mountain must come to Muhammad, and the result was the Unterrichts-wagen (the instruction coach), a type of railway carriage hitherto unknown. Sleeping cars that were no longer in use were converted into classrooms, each with thirty-six comfortable seats, reading desks, built-in cupboards, a cinematograph screen and, in a word, everything necessary for instruction in all needful branches. Some of these cars are equipped for giving specialized instruction in one or two subjects. Thus, the Reichs Railway Company at Altona maintains a traveling school of this kind for complete training in signaling and the operation of brakes, with block system and efficient sets of models. Other coaches are fitted up for wireless operation, instruction in the greater efficiency of work on the line and even in electro-technics. These traveling schools, which now number more than 100, visit the most remote corners of the Reich, keeping railway employees versed in the technical improvements of the day.

In consequence of the enormous development of cable communication between Germany and America a second cable will have to be laid. The number of words cabled in 1925 amounted to 9,000,000, in 1927 to 14,600,000, in 1928 to 18,000,000, and in the present year there will again be a great increase. The German-American Cable Company has decided to lay a second cable and negotiations with the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union will soon be concluded. It will lead, like the one already existing, by the way of the Azores, and be operated by the three companies together. The new cable will have a duplex system enabling 3000 letters to be sent a minute, while the present cable can transmit only exactly half that number. Five separate canals with telegraphic printing machines will operate the new cable, two serving the Commercial Cable and two the Western Union. Equipment of the fifth canal for telephonic transmission is also being considered. The German company's financial share is estimated at 18,000,000 marks.

East Prussia, Germany's great beet-growing and agricultural Province, is hugging itself. Three times within the last two years one cow after another, every time in East Prussia, has established a new record for Germany. "Elsie" is the name of the latest record breaker. This industrious cow set a new record with 29,780 pounds of milk in one year, which pans out to an average of forty-two quarts for each day of the year. The record has been attested by the agricultural department of the University of Königsberg. The proud owner of "Elsie" is Herr von Batocki, a gentleman farmer on a large scale, who also owned the last record breaker.

At the instigation of the Prussian Ministry of Justice the matter of increasing the earnings of prisoners is under consideration. At present the wage of a prison inmate

ranges from 20 pfennigs to 2 marks a day, and in some very exceptional cases with a skilled and industrious worker to 2½ marks. The money earned is divided into two parts—house money and return money. The latter is allowed to accumulate until the man leaves the prison, while with the former he may purchase extra food, books, writing and drawing materials. Laziness is no longer punishable, as was formerly the case, but an endeavor is made to inculcate in prisoners the feeling of self-respect when comes from work well done. Divided up, the average wage amounts to about 30 pfennigs a day apiece, and a higher and fairer distribution is aimed at.

The musical world will be thrilled by the publication of a number of hitherto unknown works by Johann Sebastian Bach. At the recent Bach Festival at Leipzig a newly discovered work by the great composer—a sonata in G for violin and figured bass—aroused widespread interest and admiration. It now appears that this was only one of a large collection of original manuscripts by Bach that has up to the present time been withheld from the world. The collection, which contains among other important works a great concerto, is not for sale, but the owners have now decided to publish the hitherto unknown compositions after they have been completely arranged. It is interesting in this connection to learn that the Bach Museum at Eisenach has been enlarged, two rooms and a basement having been added. The main exhibits consist of the seventeenth century clavichords, and the museum has acquired a fine contemporary engraving of the composer.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Editorial Board: Please send me a copy of your issue of August 25, entitled "The Potomac's Useful Beauty," as you are undecided between the policies of retaining the falls intact for their enjoyment or of turning them over to the economic exploitation of the power companies.

It is true that there are many bodies of water whose scenic values are not destroyed by the diversion of their use to power purposes, but not so with the Great Falls of the Potomac, which are both outstanding scenic and recreational values; and so located as to be enjoyed by the many. In the first place, if the writer understands the situation, the country does not need the power of all the streams proposed to be taken over by power companies. The use of coal in many cases is as cheap or cheaper. For instance, the State of South Dakota is underlaid to a marvelous degree with valuable lignite, but the policy of the companies is now to take over every conceivable source of water power "while the getting is good."

To dam the Potomac, as is proposed, is to destroy the falls and to replace them, to be sure, with something of interest, but with what amounts to exchanging a great work of nature for a mediocrity, such as can be found in many places. Most of us have not so far reached perfection as not to be benefited by an occasional change of environment, but when that change is also an inspiring one, it has a value that can scarcely be measured.

Milwaukee, Wis. I'HELS WYMAN.
A Word for the Younger Generation
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
If those who are so sure that the younger generation is "going to the dogs," and who fear for the future of the United States, could take a trip through California and become acquainted with the class of youth which is employed at the Standard Oil service stations there, they would feel more confident that there was nothing to worry about as long as this type of young manhood is in evidence.

It is most gratifying to meet these young Americans—clean, intelligent, courteous—educated—working for gratuities (tipping is rejected by them and forbidden by their company). The order and the manner of service they give is a most wonderful encouragement and assurance that the younger generation is safe. It does not deserve condemnation or criticism, nor is there any great danger of its corruption so long as this most hopeful and happy condition exists.

Los Angeles, Calif. SYLVIA KUHN.